The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873. NUMBER 359.

HATS.

FALL STYLE!

Broadway

SILK HATS.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

161 STATE-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"A Word to the Wise."

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.

We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.

WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.

SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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CLIFTON HOUSE

CORNER OF

Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.,

is now open. It is complete in all its appointments, and we can give our guests better accommodation than heretofore.

JENKINS & HOLMES.

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OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,

Room 21 Tribune Building.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
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LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, will leave dock foot of North Franklin-st., Thursday, August 14, at 7 p. m.

Also the steamer INDIA, Capt. Starkweather, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, August 15, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer, MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, Aug. 16, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., near Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the names for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

$10,000

To loan on Chicago Real Estate. Cash in hand.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK,

Attorneys, 92 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE.

40 Acres

Fine Residence Property—High Grove Land at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—overlooking Morgan Park. Excellent water. Two good houses, large barn, and other improvements. The Danville Railroad will be running trains in sixty days, and fares free to and from Chicago for three years, guaranteed. For sale low by

C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

One of the finest and most central stores for Dry Goods, or wholesale business, in the city, Nos. 204 and 206 Madison-st. Size, 45 by 165; 5 stories and basement. Also, Nos. 211 and 213 East Lake-st. Size, 40 by 165; 5 stories and basement. Apply to JOHN B. MOLLERS.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

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ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC

METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

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WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents:

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MUSICAL.

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Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

☞ Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,

162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

EXCURSION.

Grand Pleasure Excursion to Lake Superior.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent new low-pressure Steamer

PEERLESS,

Captain Allan McIntyre, will leave Chicago on Tuesday Evening, August 19, at 8 o'clock, on a Pleasure Excursion trip to Duluth (head of Lake Superior).

No Cattle Carried on Peerless.

Parties intending to make this delightful trip should call early at our office and engage staterooms.

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,

72 Market-st., cor. Washington, Central Block.

REMOVAL.

The well-known Establishment

OF

G. MENDELSON,

REMOVED TO

No. 34 Washington-st.,

Bet. State-st. & Wabash-av.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

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TIN

Cash and Office Boxes,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

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DESKS,

TABLES, and CHAIRS, at BOSTWICK'S, 112 Fifth-av.

Sugar-Cured Hams.

I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvassed Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.

THOS. O. BARTER,

235 Grove-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

A sound, heavy work-Horse, at a fair price, cash, or in exchange for Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Building Stuff. Apply at 35 Ohio-st., near Kingsbury.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the property owners and those interested in the use of said street, at the School House, near the corner of Eighteenth and Clark-sts., at 7½ o'clock this evening, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Convention of Iowa Anti-Monopolists at Des Moines.

An Independent Political Organization Formed to Succeed the Old Parties.

A Full State Ticket Put in the Field and a New Party Platform Proclaimed.

Jacob G. Vale for Governor and Frederick O'Donnell for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Iowa Anti-Monopolists in Convention.

DESMOINES, Ia., Aug. 13.—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met at 10 a. m., and was called to order by M. L. Devin. R. B. Harber, of Mahaska, was elected temporary Chairman, and M. Radcliff, of Jefferson, and T. O. Walker, of Davis, Secretaries.

Mr. Harber, temporary Chairman, on taking his seat, said: To-day, for the first time in the history of this State, the people have met in convention of their own delegates, assembled in the interest of protection, broad and honest, to the laboring and producing classes, who were now seeking to relieve themselves from the despotic rule of monopolies. They had met to take counsel together for the common good, to proclaim the true policy of all good men, to redeem the country from the thraldom of corruption, profligacy, and persecution, and the abuse of power and of aggregated wealth. The people demand that the monopoly power shall be eradicated, and equal rights become the watchword of the hour and the growing idea of this country. This Convention is not so large in numbers as had been hoped for, but yet the masses of the people of the Northwest were with them and countenancing their efforts in the direction of needed reform. The fundamental idea of the American Constitution will yet govern our people. None should be allowed to arrogate to themselves the notion that they are above the law, and none should be forced so low as not to have the fullest right to the protection of our laws and institutions. Henceforth the new party would labor for the abrogation of class legislation and class privileges, and for this purpose they would put forth all their energy.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of the following persons: P. Hornish, C. Adcock, J. E. Bush, E. M. Wilson, J. W. Cummings, Ed. Campbell, Samuel Sinnett, and H. W. Lathrop.

After the presentation and reading of a number of resolutions, the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

The Convention met at the appointed hour.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates from the following counties had presented credentials, and were entitled to seats: Adair, Buchanan, Cass, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Guthrie, Hardin, Henry, Jasper, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Mills, Muscatine, Page, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster.

The list embraces about one-third of the counties in the State.

The following were made permanent officers of the Convention: Chairman, H. W. Lathrop, of Johnson.

Vice-Presidents—J. M. Hanson, of Henry; M. J. Rhalfs, of Scott; J. T. Miller, of Hardin; H. Thornberg, of Dallas; J. E. Rule, of Clark; Harvey Dunlavy, of Davis; David Gill, of Buchanan; John Grattan, of Mills.

Secretaries—R. M. Bateliffe, of Jefferson; T. O. Walker, of Davis; James Laverty, of Warren.

While waiting for a report of the Committee on Resolutions speeches were made by Andrew Hastie, of Warren County; J. B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek; Port Welch, of Mahaska; P. J. Fisher, of Linn, and others.

An effort was made to ascertain the political complexion of the Convention by a rising vote, as to whether the delegates were formerly Democrats or Republicans, but it was defeated.

NOMINATIONS.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Governor. Jacob G. Vale, of Van Buren County; James Matthews, of Knoxville; J. W. Dixon, of Wapello; Andrew Hastie, of Warren; and Judge Claggett, of Lee, were nominated. The first ballot was made formal, and resulted: Vale, 128; Hastie, 103; Matthews, 15; Claggett, 6; Dixon, 3.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell, of Dubuque; J. M. Phelps, of Scott; and R. B. Harber, of Mahaska, were nominated. Phelps and Harber declined the nomination, and O'Donnell was nominated by acclamation.

B. J. Hall, of DesMoines County, was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge.

Prof. Piper, of Delaware County; H. C. Watkins, of Mills; and D. M. Prindle, of Hamilton, were nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, resulting: Prindle, 197; Watkins, 33; Piper, 15. Prindle was declared the nominee. This completed the nominations.

By order of the Convention, all the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

That Committee reported the following

PLATFORM,

which was adopted unanimously, and without a word of debate:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuses as gross as those they were organized to reform; and

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free Convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action:

First—That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the States creating them; that such legislative control should be in express abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression. That the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals. That the Legislature of Iowa should by law fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

Second—That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

Third—That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.

Fourth—That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers therefor, but we will freely seek for ourselves competent officers as, heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves, and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

Fifth—That we demand the repeal of the back-salary law, and the return to the United States Treasury of all money thereunder by members of the last Congress, and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that, until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the rewards of labor in private life.

Sixth—That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any Government land-office in full payment for a quarter section of unappropriated public lands.

Seventh—That public officers who betray their pledges or trusts are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence, or the political importance of their bondsmen.

Eighth—That we are in favor of a strict construction of our Constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of all doubtful powers by Judicial or other officers.

Ninth—That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary swindle and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles by which Democratic and Republican legislators, Congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite all men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The Convention concluded with a speech by John P. Irish, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who pronounced unequivocally in favor of the movement, and said the result of the last year had convinced him that the Democratic party had outlived its day and its usefulness.

Farmers' Harvest Home at Clinton To-Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13.—Mayor Chas. E. Hay, of this city, has accepted an invitation to attend the harvest home at Clinton, Ill., to-morrow. He will be accompanied by the Council, who were included in the invitation. Ex-Gov. Palmer and Gov. Beveridge will attend, and a large number of other prominent gentlemen will be present.

Grange Shipping Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13.—A Grange Shipping Association has been organized at Tolono, Ill., with a capital stock of $100,000.

THE FLOODS.

Destruction of Railroad and Other Property at the East.

Culverts and Bridges Washed Away and Travel Impeded.

Railroad Tracks Undermined and Blocked Up by Land-Slides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 13.—This evening, about 5 o'clock, this city was visited by a heavy rain storm, mixed with hail. Never, probably, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was this section ever visited with such a hard, sudden rain. There was no wind, but the rain come down in perfect torrents, deluging everybody and inundating our cellars. The water from the contiguous hills come down our streets like an avalanche, carrying everything before it. Down Bedford avenue, Washington street, and Seventh avenue the water rushed in its mad course, taking with it lumber, piles of bricks, and paving stones, rolling them up at the intersection of Grant street to the height of several feet. The tunnel of the Pan Handle Railway was floated to the depth of five feet in some places, and around the Union Depot the tracks were covered sufficient to put out the fires in the engines near.

Many landslides also occurred on the different roads centering here, but none of sufficient magnitude to impede travel to any great extent. Strange to say, very little damage was done to property, though around the Union Depot and the elevators adjacent the water stands fully two feet deep, and pedestrianism is almost impossible. A bridge approaching the depot was partly undermined and fell, leaving a pool of water of probably five feet, in which some unfortunate pedestrians got a gentle reminder of the deluge.

The scenes around the depot were ludicrous. A cordon of stalwart men stood lifting across ladies that wanted to leave on outgoing trains, or that were coming in, and then setting them down in two feet of water, allowing them to paddle their own canoe.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 13.—Passengers for New York have returned, and report the railroad track washed away. The Jersey Southern Railroad track, between here and Philadelphia, is also reported washed away. The storm is the heaviest experienced for twenty years.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Much damage has been done about this city by storms from the breaking of culverts and flooding of cellars.

In Camden, also, there has been similar damage. A break in the railroad track near Merchantville prevents the passage of trains to and from Mount Holly and Long Branch. Passengers for Long Branch had to return to this city, all the cars but two having run off the track. The drawing-room car went into a gap, compelling the passengers to crawl out through the windows. None injured.

The storm was severe at Cape May and Atlantic City. The track of the Baltimore Railroad was washed out near Rock Run, and the country is overflowed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad track, near Palmyra, N. J., was washed away, and trains were delayed at Newark.

Delaware Creek had overflowed and washed out the Baltimore Railroad track near the culvert for 60 yards. Passengers from Baltimore by the night train were transferred at the gap.

At Lancaster, Pa., the city Water-Works were considerably damaged. Coffer-dams were carried off, and several small bridges washed away.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—The culvert and a portion of the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, near Elkton Station, was washed away by heavy rains last night, delaying all trains. The Air-Line train from New York, due here at 5 o'clock this morning, did not reach the city until 12:15 p. m. The branch road from Perryville to Port Deposit also suffered from the storm, large masses of rock being washed upon the track and the culvert carried away, completely obstructing travel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The train from Buffalo, which arrived to-day several hours behind time, experienced great difficulty between Corning and Elmira, the flood covering the track several miles to the depth of nearly two feet, the cars having to make their way slowly through mud, gravel, and drift-wood, nearly extinguishing the fires in the locomotives.

A dispatch from Perryville, Del., to-day, to the Post-Office authorities here, stated that the bridge had been carried away by the flood in that vicinity. The Southern mails, consequently, did not arrive until late to-night.

A land-slide is also reported somewhere on the Erie Railroad. A break in the Chemung Canal, near Albion, this State, is reported to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Crops within a radius of twenty miles of Washington were seriously damaged by yesterday's storm.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 13.—The storm is increasing. It is now blowing a terrific gale. The New Jersey Southern track at Seabright is in danger. Much damage is expected along the shore.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The storm in this vicinity is very severe. One hundred feet of the bank of the Chemung Canal-feeder, near Corning, were washed out. Damage estimated at $15,000. A strange occurrence took place some twenty miles west of here this morning. A dam on one of the creeks broke away, and carried of a dwelling-house. It was during the height of the storm, and the owner of the house, with his wife and daughter, sought refuge in the barn. The barn was not near the path of the flood. The clouds seemed to have emptied themselves on the spot, for the building was washed away and scattered over the fields. The man was found at some distance from where the barn stood, so much injured that he cannot recover. The wife and daughter have not yet been found.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—About 5 o'clock this evening, two accommodation trains on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad came in collision at Townsend Street Junction, this city. Both engines and several passenger cars were badly smashed. George Allen, fireman, had his leg crushed and received other injuries, from which he died. Andrew Burrell, engineer, was severely injured. None of the passengers were hurt. The train bound north ran into one going south, the latter being behind time. Both trains were going slow at the time. Ex-Gov. Bowie, President of the road, was among the passengers on the south-bound train.

During the prevalence of a heavy rain-storm to-night a land-slide occurred in the open cut in the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad tunnel in this city. Trains are prevented running.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Midnight.—The rain continues to-night, accompanied by a high wind. Much damage to shipping is apprehended along the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13—Midnight.—The heavy rain still continues.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—It has been raining all day, and since 7 this evening poured down in torrents. About 9 o'clock the water in Jones' Run commenced to rise rapidly, and by 12 Harrison and adjoining streets were covered with water. A large number of families were compelled to leave their dwellings, apprehending a repetition of the disastrous floods of 1868. About 12:30 the water commenced to subside, and it is now thought the danger is over.

SPRINGFIELD.

Appointment of Trustees for the Southern Insane Asylum—Organization of the Equalization Board—Progress Made by the Railroad Commissioners—Topographical Survey—Farmers' Harvest Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—Under the provisions of a law passed by the last General Assembly, Gov. Beveridge to-day appointed the following gentlemen to be Trustees of the Southern Insane Asylum, located at Jonesboro: W. R. Brown, of Massac County; Amos Clark, of Mason; John Stevenson, of Randolph; Cromwell Kirkpatrick, of Union.

The State Board of Equalization met this morning in the Senate Chamber. The roll-call was responded to by every member of the Board. Rules for the government of the proceedings were adopted. William H. Duffield was elected doorkeeper and N. B. Ames page. No returns have yet been received from Alexander, Cook, Fulton, Jefferson, Jersey, Menard, Macon, Monroe, Pike, Pulaski, and the City of Quincy. The committees were not announced, and consequently the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, at which time it is thought they will be.

Most of the lobbyists returned home to-night under the belief that the Board would do nothing until the returns from all the counties should be received, and this is doubtless true. Mr. Stadden, the Secretary of the Board, has labeled the returns as fast as they have been received, and has otherwise advanced the work of the Board, so that the committees, when appointed, can proceed immediately to work.

The Railroad Commissioners have reached a conclusion on the tariff for sheep, cattle, hogs, horses, coal, and grain. Others are well along. But it is possible that the whole will be thoroughly reviewed before being published.

Capt. W. W. H. Lawton, custodian of the field notes and surveys for this State, has been engaged for some time upon a topographical map, six miles wide, between St. Louis and Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Mr. Lawton has been doing the work for some St. Louis party who proposed to use it in making a survey of an air-line from St. Louis to the seaboard.

A certificate of organization was issued to-day to the Cairo *Bulletin* Company; capital, $50,000.

License was issued to the Teuton Cheese Company; capital, $5,000; and the Junction Coal Company, of Petersburgh; capital, $100,000.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock, Money, and Breadstuffs Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The bears made vigorous efforts to-day in all stocks, but failed completely. Pacific Mail was forced down 1 per cent, but recovered later, and other stocks were not materially affected. This shows the great strength of the bulls. In gold nothing was done, speculation being almost wholly in stocks. London reports of money dearer, and an improved demand at home, forced money as high as 5 per cent on call loans, but at a late hour money was offered as low as 2½, and freely offered by banks at 3. United States bonds, from early in the day, yielded with the gold demand. Railroad bonds were active and firm, Pacific mortgages attracting the principal attention.

Flour was in active demand, chiefly for shipping, and the market closed stronger for all grades. Holders of wheat again advanced rates, and there was little inquiry for present delivery. Market for October deliveries firm. Barley in limited demand and prices unsettled. Oats irregular and dull; white in fair demand. Rye and oats in good demand for shipment. Corn better; present supply light.

There is a very active movement in freights, an extraordinary number of vessels having been chartered. Charters made in New York have been among the largest ever consummated at this port. Within three days the charters of vessels to load petroleum have numbered twenty-two vessels of various rig, capable of carrying about 100,000 barrels altogether. Those of grain have amounted to eighteen vessels, of a capacity of 63,000 quarters, or of over 500,000 bushels. This vast quantity goes mainly to the United Kingdom. Rates, owing to the great demand for vessels, have been advancing for some time, until 10s. have been paid for grain for ports on the Continent, and 9s. 6d. to the United Kingdom. These rates are decidedly higher than those ruling at this time last year.

CLEVELAND.

Killed by a Falling Plank—Death From Abortion—A Violator of the Sunday Law Unsuccessfully Seeks Relief Through Habeas Corpus.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—Michael Groh, a well known citizen, was killed yesterday afternoon by being struck by a heavy plank falling from an upper platform of a lime kiln, where Mr. Groh was superintending some repairs.

The wife of Lewis Muncie, detective, of this city, was found dead by her husband in her bedroom yesterday afternoon. At the post-mortem examination the opinion was given that death was caused by an attempt to produce abortion.

Ferdinand Kurtz, a saloon-keeper, who was arrested for violation of the Sunday liquor law, and was brought before Judge Griswold, of the Superior Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, was to-day remanded to custody, Judge Griswold deciding that the Superior Court has no jurisdiction in the premises, but that the Police Court has exclusive jurisdiction of violations of city ordinances. Judge Griswold gave no opinion as to the validity of the Sunday liquor ordinance.

ST. LOUIS.

Pork-Packers' Meeting—The Annual Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The pork-packers of this city, at a meeting this afternoon, elected eighteen delegates to the National Pork-Packers' Convention, to be held in Chicago the second Wednesday in March. A Committee of Five was appointed to frame such modifications of the rules now in force as they may deem desirable or necessary for the interests of the trade, said modifications to be submitted to the National Convention.

Reports which have gained circulation in various parts of the country that the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association will not hold their usual annual fair this fall are entirely unfounded. There will not only be a fair, but everything indicates that it will exceed in extent and variety the attractions of any preceding one. A new and prominent feature of the Exhibition will be an arrangement by which stock and all kinds of manufactured articles will be sold on the ground. This arrangement is attracting great attention, and very numerous entries of stock and products, art and culture, and machines are being made.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 13.—The dwelling-house of Frank Fox, of this city, caught fire in a mysterious manner between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, and was speedily consumed, together with all its contents, the family, consisting of Mr. Fox and his wife and one son, barely escaping with their lives and a few inconsiderable household effects. Mr. Fox's loss is about $600, and, as he is an old man, and had no insurance, he is nearly reduced to beggary.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 12.—Near Augusta, on Friday, a negro woman put her two children to bed, and went to church. When she returned she found the house burned to the ground, and the two children perished in the flames.

OSHAWA, Ont., Aug. 13.—The dwelling-house of Mr. Jordan was burned to the ground this morning. His two children perished in the flames.

Fatal Fall.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 13.—Aloes Elmes, a fresco painter, employed in decorating the Art Hall at the Exposition building, fell from a scaffold this evening, and died shortly after from his injuries.

PROROGUED.

The Canadian Parliament Baulked Again in the Pacific Railway Investigation.

It Reassembles, but is Immediately Prorogued by Lord Dufferin.

He Promises that a Royal Commission Will Look Into the Scandal.

Uproar in the House Upon Receipt of the News of Prorogation.

Meeting of the Opposition—Intense Indignation of the People.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The great event to which the people of this country have for some time looked forward to with intense interest, viz.: the re-assembling of Parliament, has this day been realized, and was attended with circumstances which will form a prominent feature in the future political history of Canada. At an early hour this morning the Governor-General reached the Capital, but his intentions were unknown till shortly after noon.

CABINET MEETING.

During the fore part of the day a full Cabinet meeting was held, when, acting under the advice of his Ministers, Lord Dufferin decided upon proroguing Parliament without allowing it an opportunity of deciding upon what course would be adopted with reference to the grave charges hanging over the heads of his advisers.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Simultaneous with this meeting were two others, one being that of the Parliamentary Investigating Committee, which, after a short sitting, adjourned till to-morrow without preparing a report for submission to the House, and the other that of

THE OPPOSITION,

which held a caucus, attended by ninety members, to deliberate on a course to be taken to prevent the threatened prorogation without allowing the House opportunity of providing for carrying on the inquiry into the charges made against the Administration. At the meeting the Hon. A. McKenzie, Opposition leader, occupied the Chair. After speeches, the following memorial was adopted, and subsequently submitted to the Governor-General by a deputation selected therefor:

That, although the House has appointed a committee to inquire into said charges, the proceedings of this committee have on various grounds been postponed, and the inquiry has not taken place. That the honor of the country imperatively requires that no further delay should take place in the investigation of the charges of so grave a character, which it is the duty and undoubted right and privilege of the Commons to prevent. The undersigned are deeply impressed with the conviction that any attempt to postpone the inquiry or to remove it from the jurisdiction of the Commons will create the most intense dissatisfaction, and therefore pray your Excellency not to prorogue Parliament till the House of Commons shall have an opportunity of taking such steps as it may deem necessary and expedient with reference to this important matter.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Up to the hour of noon the excitement was intense and conjecture rife as to the probable result of this protest, combined with that of thousands upon thousands of electors whose petitions were then before Lord Dufferin, and the result of the mass-meetings of indignant electors. The calling out of the Body-Guards at 1 o'clock told a tale, and the Governor's decision was at once apparent. The Opposition were on hand in full force, and the Ministerialists were few in number.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

At 3 o'clock p. m., His Excellency, the Governor-General, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings, and took his seat upon the throne, the members of the Senate being assembled. His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons.

IN THE COMMONS.

At the moment the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the door of the Commons, the Speaker was in the Chair, and Hon. A. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition, was on his feet speaking to the following resolutions:

That the House, during the present session, ordered an inquiry by a committee of its own into certain grave charges in connection with the granting of a charter and contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway, which, if true, seriously affects the official honor and integrity of His Excellency's constitutional advisers, for the privileges and independence of Parliament.

That the investigation thus ordered has so far not been proceeded with, owing to circumstances not anticipated when the investigation was ordered, and that it is the imperative duty of this House, at its earliest moment, to take such steps as will secure a full Parliamentary inquiry.

That constitutional usage requires that charges of corruption against Ministers of the Crown should be investigated by Parliament, and that the assumption of that duty by any tribunal created by the Executive would be a flagrant violation of the privileges of this House, and that this House will regard as highly reprehensible any person who may presume to advise His Excellency to prorogue Parliament before it shall have had an opportunity to take action in the premises, inasmuch as such prorogation would render abortive all steps taken up to the present time, and would inflict an unprecedented indignity on Parliament and produce great dissatisfaction in the country.

When the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the appearance of the Usher of the Black Rod, McKenzie refused to be stopped by him in the discharge of what he claimed to be his duty to his constituents and to his country. Cries of "Go on, McKenzie" were shouted till the walls of the House re-echoed, the sound completely drowning the efforts of the Speaker to make the announcement. Groans and hisses were volleyed at the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Speaker's voice was utterly lost in the noise and confusion. He was supposed to be delivering the message to the Commons. The Sergeant took up the mace from the table, but replaced it, finally taking it up again, and, accompanied by the Speaker, Clerks, Cabinet Ministers, and a few ministerial supporters, passed into the Senate Chamber, when Lord Dufferin delivered the following speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg leave to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your public duties. The measures you have adopted are laws of great importance to the well-being of the Dominion. The interests of trade will be promoted by the act relating to the inspection of staple articles of Canadian produce, as well as by the statute regulating weights and measures. Several acts respecting our merchant shipping will greatly tend to the success and development of that great branch of our national industry and protection of the lives of seamen. By the act relating to the trial of controverted elections of members of the House of Commons you have adopted a system which is now in successful operation in the mother country. I sincerely congratulate you on the admission of the Colony of Prince Edward Island as a province of the Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted. They will insure the vigorous prosecution of the great public works so imperatively called for by the want of this growing country.

Honorable gentlemen, I have thought it expedient in the interests of good government to order that a Commission should be issued to inquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which public attention has been directed, and that the evidence adduced before such Commission should be taken on oath. The Commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the inquiry with all diligence, and to transmit the report as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons as to myself. Immediately on the receipt of the report I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for dispatch of business, to give you an early opportunity of taking such report into consideration. Meanwhile, I bid you farewell.

The number of members who remained on the floor of the House while the Speaker repaired to the Chamber was 103. They kept up loud and prolonged groans till the last person passed the door, when Mackenzie announced, amid enthusiastic cheering, that a meeting would immediately be held in the Railway Committee-room of all who were opposed to the course adopted in proroguing the House. Of the full House of 200 members, 130 were present, and of these only thirty accompanied the Speaker to the Senate Chamber. The deputation from the Opposition members only received a reply to the memorial a short time before the House opened, and, immediately on the Speaker taking the chair, Mackenzie rose to speak to a question of privilege. The Usher of the Black Rod was observed speaking through the glass of the door to give the signal so soon as the Speaker sat down, but Mackenzie's voice was heard before the tap on the door of the Usher, and never was man more enthusiastically supported than he by the honest representatives of the people.

After the speech had been delivered to the combined Houses in the Senate Chamber, it was delivered in the Commons Chamber, and the House was accordingly prorogued. Only six or seven Senators remained in the Senate Chamber during the delivery of the speech.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

A meeting announced by Mackenzie was organized at once, with that gentleman in the Chair. Hon. Holton, after speaking of the gross indignity offered Parliament, called for the report of the deputation which waited on the Governor. This was given, and represented him as replying in an half hour's speech, beginning at 2:15. He acknowledged the calm spirit in which the memorial was framed, and proceeded to give this reason for the conclusions at which he had arrived, asking them to suspend judgment until such time as he had given publicity to his matured reasons. It was also stated as probable that the report of the Commission, which would consist of three legal gentlemen, would be made to the House when called together in about two months.

A number of the honorable gentlemen addressed the meeting. Mackenzie showed that ninety-five had signed the memorial, and that several who had not done this had personally remonstrated, so that a clear majority of the full House had protested against the prorogation. He also referred to the fact that the course adopted would greatly intensify the feeling in the country.

The Hon. Ed Blake made a speech in which he dwelt upon the fact of the freedom of Parliament being taken away, alluding to the alternative of a short adjournment instead of prorogation, and to the fact that the sealed packet of documentary evidence in possession of Stearnes was no longer impounded, that committee being dissolved.

The Hons. Huntington and Dorion followed till the hour of 6 o'clock arrived.

EVENING MEETING.

The meeting then adjourned till 7 o'clock, when the room was packed with spectators.

Several able and enthusiastic speeches were delivered by prominent members, which extended far into the night, and brought out frequent outbursts of applause, and at the close of this report the meeting was not yet concluded.

It is understood that

LORD DUFFERIN'S REPLY

to the delegation from the Opposition is expected to-morrow, and will partake of the nature of a State paper. It has also transpired that Ministerial members of the House had, previous to the opposition, memorialized the Government not to prorogue.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 14.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock to-day by Russell Errett, and L. H. Miller was elected temporary Chairman.

The usual committees were appointed, when a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling, the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as President, A. G. Olmsted, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

R. W. Mackey was nominated for State Treasurer on the first ballot, receiving 115 votes. Henry had 18 votes. The nomination was made unanimous.

Judge Isaac Gordon was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court on the tenth ballot, which resulted as follows: Gordon, 77; Paxson, 48; Butler, 5. The nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, renew their expressions of confidence in, and devotion to, the principles of Republicanism, and declare:

1. That they heartily indorse, and we adopt, the Republican National and State platforms of 1872.

2. That the National Administration demands continued confidence, and is entitled by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation to the earnest support of the people.

3. That the Administration ... warrant calls for our warmest approbation.

4. That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform, and such revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing corrupt abuses that have crept into our present system, we demand emphatically and especially that whatever is done or left undone by the Constitutional Convention on special legislation shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

5. That the reduction of the State debt from $41,000,000 to $26,000,000, the repeal of all taxes on real estate, establishment of schools for the education and support of soldiers' orphans, the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools, and the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans, during their twelve years' control in Pennsylvania, have faithfully administered her affairs, and that her Government may be safely left in their hands.

6. That there should be rigid economy in State and National administrations, and taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of public credit, and certain extinguishment of the State and National debt.

7. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

8. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

9. That we condemn, without reserve, the voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in the State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

10. We denounce corruption wherever found, and declare that none but good men should secure party appointments or nomination.

11. That the practice of loading an appropriation bill essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation, in the shape of amendments, towards the close of a session, is a prolific source of abuse and fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

12. That as commerce and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed, and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government indeed which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures and creation of a remunerative home market for all products of our soil.

13. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the stern enforcement of the laws enacted to protect life, liberty, and freedom throughout, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive clemency to unrepentant assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

14. That as during the time the Republican party has been in power it has had to confront graver difficulties, and more new and perplexing questions of government than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country indorses its decisions and accepts its work. It is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising, and to secure the just rights of the whole people.

15. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interest, and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain their ends.

An additional resolution reported by the Committee, expressing regret at the retirement of Chief Justice Read from the Supreme Bench of the State, was also adopted, as well as a resolution authorizing the candidates nominated and President of the Convention to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

State Temperance Union.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 13.—John Sebastian, the Grand Lecturer of the Illinois State Temperance Union, and J. L. Seward, State Organizer, have taken the field together for the purpose of organizing unions throughout the State.

Another Excursion Steamer Takes Fire.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The steamer Favorite, with an excursion party numbering 150 persons, took fire to-day in the harbor, which caused considerable panic. The flames were extinguished without material damage. The passengers were taken off by a schooner which came alongside.

COLORADO.

How Capt. James Sutton Acquired His Title.

Agriculture, Wool-Growing, and Cattle-Raising.

Excursion-Rates to the Mountains---Silver-Mining---A Colored Politician in Trouble.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Col., July 24, 1873.

This morning your correspondent had the pleasure of a somewhat lengthy interview with

CAPT. JAMES SUTTON,

who owns a little ranch of 100,000 acres, or such a matter, over on the Chico. Mr. Sutton devotes the most of his energies to the production of Texas steers, but has a very fine drove of American sheep, from which he has realized about 80,000 pounds of wool the present season. He wormed his way through to Colorado in the good old days, when Arapahoes and Cheyennes disputed every inch of ground between this point and the Mississippi River; when flour was worth $28 a sack, and when Denver consisted of only about half-a-dozen canvas tents and three-card-monte tables. Tremendous times those were; and, seated beneath the shade for comfortable awning, with three drinks down and another in prospect, Mr Sutton never wearies of telling his exploits, and makes a very pleasant summer-day companion. He is a large powerful man, with a head of shaggy hair, deep-set eyes, full whiskers, a thin, squeaking voice, and a laugh that, set fairly to going, rattles and shakes him up to the lowest depths. He is gentle as a woman, and patient as a narrow-gauge mule, with his friends; but show him a red-skin, or pretend to doubt his word, and the devil is to pay. Precisely how many cattle, sheep, horses, mules, and hogs Capt. Sutton has in his possession, I shall not undertake to state in this letter; but their number runs up among the thousands; and to control and direct their movements requires a small regiment of herders. A detailed account of the mammoth ranch must be reserved for a future communication to THE TRIBUNE. Meanwhile we shall only endeavor to relate

HOW CAPT. SUTTON GOT HIS TITLE.

The first appearance of Capt. Sutton in Colorado dates back to the fall of 1858. In the month of October, that year, he constructed a hovel of cottonwood-logs at the mouth of Sand Creek, 40 miles west of Fort Lyon. He spread on it a dirt roof, and, leaving a hole at one end large enough to crawl out and in, settled down in this luxurious abode, with a view of enjoying life. Game was abundant; fat buffalo and juicy antelope went skipping about the hills within easy range, and Sutton found no difficulty in securing meat; but there was one drawback, and this threatened totally to obscure his sky of comfort. The Indians were troublesome. They were not sociable; they had no desire to form new acquaintances; and, when they found that a white man had had the temerity to plant himself down in their midst, they proceeded to make it warm for him in various ways. Utes, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux, though differing among themselves upon every other point, all united in making common warfare upon Sutton. As fate would have it, he had pitched his home right in the pathway of the contending tribes, and half of his days and nights were spent

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

He was well provided with arms and ammunition, and the Indians soon found that it was not healthy to venture too close; but they posted themselves afar off, and reviled him with opprobrious epithets and insulting gestures, and gave him a shot whenever he ventured within range. One afternoon, Sutton found that his stock of provisions was running low, and, as no Indians were in sight, he concluded to start out and kill an antelope. Going up the creek a short distance, he knocked down a fine buck, and, flinging it over his shoulder, started for his home, but had not proceeded more than 20 yards with his burden when he heard a whoop and yell behind, and down came fifteen or twenty Utes clippity-clip upon their fleet-footed ponies, each one spurring and yelling to see which one would get his scalp first. Sutton dropped the antelope, and struck out for that hovel of his at an appalling gait. He fairly flew. He leaped ravines and gulleys. He dashed through brush and cactus, and, although the Indians urged their ponies to the utmost, and filled the air with arrows, Sutton left them all in the rear, and soon arrived at the welcome door of his cabin. He didn't stop to enter this in a dignified manner, but tumbled in prairie-dog fashion, head-foremost, and, while doing so, exposed a portion of his person. This involuntary act on the part of Sutton, I regret to state, was taken advantage of by the Utes, and, as Sutton's massive quarters described a parabola in the air, they let fly a volley of arrows, and

SOME OF THESE TOOK EFFECT.

Once inside, Sutton was master of the situation, and, inserting his faithful rifle through a loop-hole, he shot one Ute brave dead in his tracks, and sent another off howling with anguish. The guileless savages retired in good order, bearing away the dead and wounded; and, when the coast was clear, Sutton devoted his attention to the arrows still sticking in his person, and set about repairs. Hitherto the excitement had braced Sutton up; but, when the danger was removed, he not only became conscious of the loss of blood and great bodily anguish, but found it very inconvenient, as well as dangerous, to sit down upon a stool. Finally he pulled the arrows out one by one, and then, as he reflected upon the ruin that had been wrought, and the cowardly manner in which this had been effected, he became indignant, and

SWORE VENGEANCE.

As luck would have it, Sutton had 10 pounds of the best rifle-powder stored away in his lowly cabin. Another signal instance of good fortune was developed in the presence of 100 feet of fuse, which Sutton had purchased some months before, in the event of being afflicted with the mining-fever just commencing to rage throughout the Territory, and which lay securely coiled and ready for use in his saddle-bags. The powder and the fuse presented, and Sutton's fertile mind at once conceived a plan for revenge upon his tormentors, swift and terrible. The cupidity of the Ute is proverbial, and, now that their quarry was once holed, he knew that they would soon be back again with an increased force to murder him and rifle the cabin. Great minds never hesitate under the pressure of strong emergencies, particularly when there is a redskin in the case. Sutton's first act was to rip up the floor of his cabin, and the next to dig a hole beneath about fourteen feet deep. First filling his flask he poured into this all that remained of the

TEN POUNDS OF POWDER;

inserted the fuse, filled up the hole with earth, tramping it down tightly, and then carefully replaced the floor, allowing the fuse to remain beneath. Back of the cabin was a small ravine, and to this Sutton conveyed the fuse, secreting part of it so as to be entirely invisible from the surface. With these preparations completed, Sutton went back to the cabin, packed up all his most valuable articles, and scattered the rest about the floor in great confusion, directly over the powder-magazine, and then, saddling his faithful horse, rode out upon the top of the bluff to watch. He had not long to wait. Looking up the bottom of the cut but a short distance, he beheld a number of ponies coming toward him, and he knew that suspended by the side of every pony was a Ute Indian. Sutton at once raised his rifle and fired, and the Indians, finding that they were discovered, raised a blood-curdling yell, and started full-tilt for Sutton. This was

EXACTLY WHAT OUR HERO WANTED.

He waited until they came within range and began to spread out, and then, taking deliberate aim, he dropped the foremost buck; and then, planting spurs to his horse, he turned and fled down the cut, and apparently abandoned his cabin. This was good enough for the Utes. They had no great desire for Sutton, so long as he left his plunder behind; and, after seeing him out of sight, the brave red-men bolted for the cabin, and indulged in a frantic yell of triumph when they beheld the spoils. There was a fight, and a scramble equal to a circus or charity-concert, to get through the door first. Those behind, stretching their necks over the shoulders of those in front, could see that the floor of the cabin was covered with pots, kettles, and other utensils; while, right in the centre, piled up in tempting profusion, was an array of blankets, beads, and meat, and a bright-colored fluid, conspicuously displayed in a bottle, which

VERY MUCH RESEMBLED WHISKY.

The Utes struggled for it. They pulled, and hauled, and crowded through the door, and finally gained the inside, and squatted down upon their haunches in a circle, and went for those trinkets in a manner strange to behold. Meanwhile, Sutton, who had been forgotten, once out of sight, secured his horse, and then quietly slipped up the ravine and placed himself at the end of the fuse. He could hear the Utes jabbering and clawing over the trinkets in the cabin, and, when the uproar was at its highest, he stooped down and applied the match. Rock-lightning

NEVER DID ITS WORK QUICKER.

There was a fizz, a slight, fleecy puff of smoke, and then Sutton ran for his horse. He had only time to vault into the saddle and gather up the reins when the explosion took place. In the words of Sutton, "That thar cabin was jist blown up into the air clean 40 feet, and it rained dirt, splinters, blankets, timbers, and disembowled Utes for half an hour." One fellow, who had got away with the whisky-bottle, was blown clear across the ravine, and lodged in the top-branches of a pinon-tree; while legs, arms, and breech-clouts went flying about in every direction. It was a moving spectacle. A large number of the band were killed outright, while the survivors, with their hides burned to a crisp, and minus of a leg here and an arm there, struck out for the plains, howling with anguish.

After putting a number of helpless wretches out of misery, Sutton rode down to the fort and related his exploit. News of the catastrophe soon traveled the entire length and breadth of the Indian country, and it is proper to add that Sutton was never again molested. The site where the cabin stood was an unfortunate one, and the brave warriors gave it a wide berth. When the excitement had cooled down, Sutton returned and built up his ruined habitation; but the fame of the exploit stuck to him, and that is how he acquired the title of Capt. Sutton.

HOT WEATHER.

As I write, the mercury stands at 100 degrees in the shade, and city readers of THE TRIBUNE who sniff the fresh breezes from old Michigan, can reasonably infer that it is confounded warm here. Up in the mountains it is cool, and ice, even, forms at night; but the sun beats down with terrific force on these alkali-flats and sage-brush. The soda-springs of Manitou are crowded with guests; and it is intimated that 100 hogsheads of soda-water are consumed daily. But Pueblo, having no such attractions, is in a measure deserted; and, at the present writing, the streets present a forlorn appearance. Of course, the old inhabitants will insist that all is lovely and business lively; but the unprejudiced observer will be apt to vote Pueblo, during the dog-days, one of the most uncomfortable, sweltering holes on the American Continent. The few crops sown or planted have wilted out entirely; and, as usual, the famed agricultural valley of the Arkansas will not raise wheat or corn enough this year to half-supply the house-demand. As a partial offset to this, however, it may be remarked that

CATTLE AND SHEEP

are looking well, while the favorable reports from the Eastern markets fill the souls of cattle-men with encouragement. Several large droves of Texas cattle have already started eastward, all in prime condition, and worthy of commanding the highest market price. Among the number is my old friend Sutton, who starts a herd of 5,000 head for Kansas City next week. The wool-producing interest, also, has been quite successful, the clip being very heavy, averaging, among the Cotswold and Mexican cross, 4 pounds to the fleece; and your correspondent has been informed, on reliable authority, of some bucks which yielded 10 and 11 pounds to the fleece. The indications are that Southern Colorado will even surpass California as a wool-producing country; and some of the heaviest dealers in the latter State are turning their heads this way. The country is peculiarly adapted for sheep-raising. The winters are mild and pleasant; there are no severe, driving storms; and but little if any shelter is required; while the plains are absolutely covered with the wild sunflower plant. This is an excellent preventive for the scab, and is fed upon greedily by sheep, fattening them up in quick time.

THE CATTLE-BUSINESS,

in order to be successful, requires more time, care, and labor than is commonly supposed. It is a hard, wearing, vexatious life. One of the heaviest cattle-men in Southern Colorado is Mr. A. Bassett, who owns a large ranch at the junction of the Hardscrabble Creek with the Arkansas. He emigrated to this country in 1862, and has herds of cattle scattered over the country for 50 miles. To guard these cattle and keep them on the range, it is necessary to employ a large force of men; and some of these fellows are in the saddle day and night for weeks at a stretch. At first Mr. Bassett tried farming, but the alkali burned out his wheat and corn, the potato-bugs gobbled his potatoes, his ditches gave way; and at last he threw up the job in disgust; pulled down the fences, and let the cattle finish what was left of the crops. Mr. Bassett is not enthusiastic over Colorado as an agricultural country. He admits that a man with the proper degree of pluck and perseverance may succeed here, and eventually grow rich; but let a man exercise the same virtues and the same modesty in the States, and he will grow still richer; so saith Mr. Bassett. My experience confirms me in saying that Mr. Bassett might open his mouth a thousand times and never get nearer the truth than he did in the above observation.

The heated term now upon us is improved by many Puebloites, and

EXCURSION PARTIES TO THE MOUNTAINS,

40 and 60 miles away, are in order. If the local paper is to be believed, our surroundings are peculiarly favored in this matter of pleasant summer-resorts. Mineral springs, whose waters are delightfully cool and full of healing properties, bubble up at the base of almost every mountain. Sparkling mountain streams, alive with speckled trout, and bordered with sequestered valleys, carpeted with rich verdure, and redolent with the rare perfumes of a thousand wild flowers, are without number in the Greenhorn Hills. The welcome shade of vast forests of pine, aspen, and larch await the wanderer in this enchanting land; and the purest and clearest mountain-air and most delightful breezes waft happiness and contentment to his soul. Parties about equally composed of both sexes, and well provided with everything, particularly of a fluid nature, are starting out daily. The proportion is generally about one pound of flour for each gallon of spirits, although instances are frequent where no flour is taken. The spirit-ration must be full though, otherwise the excursion would not be a success. The objective point for all tourists is the Twin Lakes, north of Fairplay, where splendid trout-fishing is to be had, and then down through the South Park to the San Luis Valley, and up the Greenhorn Range home. The scenery upon this route is magnificent in places, and the impressions and experiences of one trip will hang to a man through his life-time. The only way to travel in the mountains and enjoy the sights is to join a party of three or four good stout fellows; and then, with a mule-team, wagon, tents, mess-chest, fishing-tackle, and other apparatus, a man is prepared to take things as they come. Thus provided, a party can travel where they please, and stop where they please, while the expense is slight. Camp-life is the only life worth having in the Rocky Mountains.

Experienced silver-miners, as well as the general public, are considerably agitated and flustrated over the discovery of some new and

WONDERFUL SILVER MINES

on the head-waters of Hardscrabble Creek, near the Wet Mountain Valley, Southern Colorado. A new mining town, Rosita, has just been established; miners, speculators, and adventurers are drifting in; a keno and faro bank is already on the ground; and next week we may look out for the establishment of a church-society and a newspaper. Rosita is easily accessible from Wet Mountain Valley, and is already connected by decent wagon-roads with Pueblo and Canon, being 50 miles from the former and 24 from the latter place. The first "lode" was discovered about a month ago, by Dick Irwin, the famous prospector, and is known as the "Senator." Two shafts have been put down, the deepest showing a crevice of over 8 feet at the bottom. The nature of the quartz is argentiferous, with seams of argentiferous galena, and the ore from the same assays $8 to $4,000 per ton. It is estimated that the mill-return of this vein will be about $100 per ton. The "Senator" is the most prominent, but a large number of other lodes have been located, and machinery is on the way to reduce the ore. If these mines turn out well, it will be a big thing for this Southern country, and must build up Canon City, as the reduction-works will be put up at that place.

THE FAMED SAN JUAN SILVER MINES

are also turning out well; in fact, the prospect grows richer and richer. Two residents of this place returned from the San Juan country the other day, with a large collection of specimens of fine ores bearing silver and gold, mostly the former, from many of the prominent lodes recently discovered in the district. An assay from the ore of the Green Mountain Lode, the property of the original Little Giant Company, shows the extraordinary return of 2,964 ounces in silver, making the coin-value of the ore $3,853 per ton. It is also stated positively the pay-vein of the lode is nearly 8 feet in width, of solid argentiferous galena; and that the entire value of the contents of the crevice will average not far from $1,000 per ton. The managers of the Little Giant Gold Lode have one of their mills in operation, and will soon practically demonstrate the average value of the gold-ores of this great mine. There can be but little doubt of the result, as the gold is plainly visible in the rock, while the supply is inexhaustible.

The main topic of interest at Denver at present is

HARDIN.

Hardin is a colored man, of smooth address, very affected in his manners, very proud of his literary accomplishments, and much devoted to political maneuvering and speech-making. He is a native of Kentucky, and first attracted notice as an itinerant preacher. When the war broke out, Hardin broke for Colorado, and set up in Denver as a merchant and stock-speculator, but for several years past he has been engaged in the occupation of barbering. Last fall, our tonsorial artist laid down the strap and razor to take a hand in politics, and made several powerful speeches at Denver, Central, and Georgetown. He was a Grant man and virtue oozed out of him at every pore. He denounced the Greeley movement as wicked and infamous, and besought his hearers to stick by the man who believed in the principles of Addition, Division, and Silence. Hardin was a patriot; he attended ward-meetings and conventions, and labored unceasingly; and at last, when the deal was made, when the Grant office-holders were returned, our barber came forward for his spoils, and was appointed to the position of Weigher in the United States Assay Office, at Denver, at a salary of $2,000 a year. Just before receiving this appointment, Hardin married a white woman in Denver, the nuptials being celebrated with some style. A few weeks, and all was smooth sailing; but now Hardin is in trouble. It is the wife-fever that troubles him, and the attack bids fair to prove quite serious. In plain English, Hardin has two wives living; both are now upon the ground, and he has been arrested on the charge of adultery. Wife No. 1, who is a colored lady of apparent respectability, avers that she was married to the colored orator at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1850; and that two children—a boy and a girl—were born as fruits of the union. Her story is corroborated at every point, and the only defense that Hardin can make is on the ground that, at the time of his first marriage, his wife was in bondage. Pending these charges, Hardin has been suspended from duty in the Mint.

JOB.

CROPS.

Their Condition on the Line of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Herewith I send you a statement of the condition of the crops on the line of this road, collected from statements furnished by our agents, and based on their personal knowledge and other reliable information. Very truly,

JOHN GIVIN, Superintendent.

CONDITION OF CROPS ON THE LINE OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD, AUG. 7, 1873.

Sand Prairie—Wheat very light, average 10 bushels. Corn tolerably fair. No old corn on hand.

Croton—Wheat, one-third more than last year. Corn good; needs rain. Large amount of old corn.

Farmington—Wheat scarcely an average. Corn will be poor unless it rains. Oats a full crop. Large amount of old corn.

Bonaparte—Wheat above last year's average. Corn heavy if it rains soon. Timothy seed heavy. Large amount of old corn.

Bentonsport—Wheat average yield, extra quality. Corn good, needs rain. Seed very good.

Summit—Wheat better than last year. Corn a good average crop. Seed and oats very good. But little old corn on hand.

Douds—Wheat, fall better, spring not so good. Corn prospects very good. Full average crop of other grain. Not much old corn.

Independent—Wheat, quality good, average 12½ bushels. Corn looks very fine, and needs rain. Fair average crop of other grain. Enough old corn to last a year.

Ashland—Wheat, good crop, average 15 bushels. Corn about an average. Oats very good. Very little old corn remaining.

Ottumwa—Wheat never better, average 18 bushels. Corn, prospect good if it rains. Oats, a full average. Considerable old corn remaining.

Comstock's—Wheat, twice as much as last year. Corn, fair prospect if it rains soon. All small grain good. Scarcely any old corn.

Eddyville—Wheat good, average 16 bushels. Corn fair, needs rain badly. Oats about an average.

Oskaloosa—Wheat, more acres, better quality. Corn looks well, suffering for rain. Oats fair average. Considerable old corn.

Leighton—Wheat, fair crop, average 12 bushels. Corn very light, injured by drought. Oats, a good crop. Very little old corn.

Pella—Wheat better than last year, average 15 bushels. Corn light, injured by drought. Other grain, an average crop. Large amount of corn held for rise.

Otley—Wheat good, less average, 14 bushels. Corn, poor prospect, too dry. Oats very good. Not much corn on hand.

Monroe—Wheat, more acres, better quality, average 16 bushels. Corn, prospect not flattering. Oats and barley good. Much old corn held for price.

Prairie City—Wheat, more acres, better quality, average 16 bushels. Corn good if it rains soon. Large crop of oats. Half of last year's corn crop remaining, and held for a rise in price.

Mitchellville—Wheat, good crop, average 15 bushels. Corn medium. Full average of oats. Large amount of corn remaining.

Altoona—Wheat, full average, 15 bushels. Corn, fair crop expected. Oats about an average. Large amount of old corn.

Des Moines—Wheat, fair average, 12 bushels. Corn looks fair, needs rain. Oats first-rate. Not much old corn.

Waukee—Wheat one-third greater, quality excellent, 14 bushels. Corn very poor, injured by drought. Oats one-fourth above average. Much old corn held for advance; 70,000 bushels corn at station; one-fourth old crop in farmers' hands.

Dallas—Wheat one-third greater, good quality. Corn about the same as last year. Oats a full average; 65,000 bushels at station, and plenty in county yet.

Minburn—Wheat scarcely an average, blighted a little, 10 bushels. Corn looks well, needs rain. Oats very good. Little corn remaining.

Perry—Wheat generally better than 1872. Corn not as good, too dry. Oats a good crop; 40,000 bushels corn at station.

Rippey—Wheat, one-third scabbed, balance about 12 bushels. Corn good, if not better than 1872, needs rain badly. Oats a fair average. Not much old corn.

Grand Junction—Wheat double last year, quality good. Corn good if it rains soon. Oats a good average, above 1872; 40,000 bushels corn at station; little in county.

Gowrie—Wheat a fair average and good quality, 15 bushels. Corn will be light unless it rains. Oats a good average, above 1872. Very little old corn.

Fort Dodge—Wheat heavier and better than for years. Corn a good average. Other grains, a very full crop and fine quality. Very little old corn.

NOTE.—We had copious rains from Ottumwa westward, Aug. 9 and 11.

RAILROAD FREIGHT-RATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Every reasonable man knows very well that the management of a great railroad is a weighty responsibility, and one that would fit the shoulders of few men even of the ablest. While this would be found true were there but one vast line of road in the whole country, it is doubly true on account of the endless network of lines which covers every State in the Union. If there were but one trunk-line connecting the East with the West, while the proper direction of its affairs and the utilization of its immense forces would require no mean executive ability, its management would be less harassing and onerous than that which falls to the lot of the present railroad-official. But competition is the life of business, and it is met everywhere. Not only is it the life of business, but it is the regulator of business. Thus one interest operates as a moderator of another. So well is this principle understood, that very enterprising town seeks as zealously its second and third competing railroad line as it did its first. In my opinion, the utter disregard of this principle is the great mistake of our agricultural brethren in their present movement. Granges may be formed; laws may be enacted; even threats may be indulged in, but the state of railroad-affairs of which they most loudly complain can never be remedied in any other way than competition. Accordingly, the suggestion of Mr. Adams, in favor of Government ownership of one line in each State, while its practicability may be questioned, is much more reasonable than the attempted regulation of rates by legislation declaring that freights shall be equal. The effects of the latter movement have already shown themselves to be disastrous to every branch of industry throughout the State in which such legislation has been had.

Through competition alone can we hope for favorable results. Railroads are becoming a power, we know. The larger corporations are eating up the smaller ones, and thereby aggregating interests of immense strength. But in this we can see nothing alarming. There is a limit to such things. The numerous interests of to-day can never become a unit in ownership. On the contrary, we recognize in this phase of affairs the indications of something better. Broken and scattered as interests have heretofore been, the adoption of a general system for the regulation of transportation-charges would have been well nigh impossible. But, by reason of these very aggregations which some consider so portentous of evil, the adoption of a general system is made possible, particularly between the East and the West.

The problem is yet to be solved. Railroad-officials, as well as shippers, feel the need of a general plan which will be applicable to the various lines and the numerous interests. In view of the present condition of things, and the declared willingness of those in authority to receive suggestions, I present the following hints, with particular reference to the transportation of freights between the East and the West,—for it is only on these lines that we find the shadow of a well-defined system.

Rates of freight over all lines between Boston and New York and the West are computed on a pro-rata basis, Chicago being taken as the representative objective point, at a distance of 963 miles. Thus, while the first-class rate to Chicago is 75 cents per 100 lbs, or 1.56 cents per ton per mile, the rate to Cleveland, distant 629 miles, is 49 cents; to Springfield, Ill., distant 1,103 miles, is 86 cents; to St. Louis, distant 1,173 miles, is 97 cents; to Detroit, distant 679 miles, is 53 cents; and so on,—rates to all competing points being 1.56 cents per ton per mile for first-class merchandise. Now, this system is good as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. The correct principle is recognized only to a very limited extent. Competition has selected the points to which these rates are made, but there its influence ceases. All of them are put upon an equal footing, and the pro-rata rule is applied without reference to the facilities possessed and the amount of business transacted. There is Champaign, Ill., with a population of, say, 5,000 or 6,000, with a small business; there is Pana, in the same State, with a population of about 3,000; there is Rock Island, with a population of probably 10,000; there is Peoria, with a population of about 30,000; there is St. Louis, with a population of about 400,000, and an immense business; and then there is Chicago, with a population of nearly 450,000, possessing unequaled railroad-facilities, and transacting a larger business than any other Western city; *and these all on the same basis.* Is this as it ought to be? As soon as a town, no matter how insignificant it may be, secures its second railroad, should it spring at once to the side of our great business-centres, and possess equal advantages with them? The universal judgment is, *No!* And yet this is what is being done between the East and the West in these days.

I consider the present system faulty in this respect, because it violates true business-principles. The wholesale trade of the country is based upon the idea that large purchases should command lower prices than small ones. And why? Because the seller can afford them, for the reason that his expenses are relatively lower on the purchase and sale of large quantities than small ones. The same principle is equally applicable to the transportation business. Says the *Nation* of July 3: "It would seem to be obvious, if it were not so evident that it is by no means obvious, that rates of freight do not depend on distance, but on the amount of business done in proportion to the expense of carriage. Between competing points, and to and from large cities, the large business makes the rates low; between other points, the light business makes them high. To take distance as the invariable standard is to mistake the character of the whole question." While the *Nation* is correct as far as this applies to most of the lesser lines, it errs in placing the action and being in the present tense in its application to the business between the East and the West; for "between competing points, and to and from large cities, the large business" does not make rates low. As I have before stated, the Western competing points are taken as a whole, and rates established with "distance as the invariable standard." I maintain that it should be otherwise.

The principle is plain, but the precise method of its application is obscure. The "amount of business done in proportion to the expense of carriage" must be considered in the plan. This is not easily estimated, yet it can be done. There are about 100 points to which the present system is applicable. The relative cost of the carrying business of these places may be ascertained. When that is known, a tariff can very easily be made which shall give to each of the competing points the advantages to which it is entitled.

In order to illustrate the application of such a system, let us suppose that the population of these places represents, approximately, their business. By taking the sum of the population of these 100 competing points, and dividing it by 100, we find that the average population is about 14,000. We will, therefore, take a place of 14,000 inhabitants, distant from New York 963 miles, as the basis of our calculation; and, to all points of that size, we will leave rates as at present established. To points of less population we will add to the usual rate ½ of 1 per cent for every 1,000 and fraction in excess of 500. To points of greater population we will deduct 1 per cent for every 14,000 or fraction in excess of 7,000.

Taking the census of 1870 as our guide, I have constructed the following table:

963 MILES. Rate.	$0.75	.70	.60	.45	.35
Rate per ton per mile applicable to points of 14,000 population	.01.56	.01.45	.01.25	.00.98	.00.78
Chicago 963	.75 / .59	.70 / .55	.60 / .47	.45 / .36	.35 / .28
Cincinnati 884	.70 / .65	.64 / .57	.55 / .47	.41 / .35	.32 / .28
Detroit 679	.53 / .50	.49 / .47	.42 / .40	.32 / .30	.25 / .24
Bloomington 1,079	.84 / .84	.78 / .78	.67 / .67	.50 / .50	.39 / .39
Champaign 1,027	.80 / .83	.75 / .78	.64 / .67	.48 / .50	.37 / .38
Peoria 1,079	.84 / .83	.78 / .77	.67 / .66	.50 / .49	.39 / .39
Cairo 1,231	.96 / 1.00	.90 / .94	.77 / .80	.58 / .60	.45 / .47
Cleveland 629	.49 / .46	.46 / .43	.39 / .37	.30 / .28	.23 / .22
Lafayette 944	.74 / .74	.69 / .69	.59 / .59	.44 / .44	.34 / .34
Jacksonville 1,159	.90 / .92	.84 / .86	.72 / .73	.54 / .55	.42 / .43
Keokuk 1,231	1.02 / 1.02	.96 / .96	.84 / .84	.66 / .66	.54 / .54
Mattoon 1,079	.84 / .89	.78 / .83	.67 / .71	.50 / .53	.39 / .41
Milwaukee 963	.75 / .72	.70 / .67	.60 / .58	.45 / .43	.35 / .34
Pana 1,079	.84 / .89	.78 / .83	.67 / .71	.50 / .53	.39 / .41
Quincy 1,217	.97 / .96	.91 / .90	.79 / .78	.61 / .60	.49 / .40
Springfield 1,103	.86 / .85	.80 / .80	.69 / .69	.52 / .52	.40 / .40
South Bend 899	.70 / .72	.65 / .67	.56 / .58	.42 / .43	.33 / .34
Danville 961	.77 / .80	.72 / .75	.62 / .64	.46 / .48	.36 / .38
Columbus 763	.60 / .59	.56 / .55	.48 / .48	.36 / .36	.28 / .28
Alton 1,173	.91 / .95	.86 / .88	.73 / .76	.55 / .57	.43 / .45

The first column gives the present rates calculated on the charge of 1.56, 1.45, 1.25, 0.98, and 0.78 cents per ton per mile.

The distance from New York is given in the figures below the names of the several towns.

The first row of figures in the double columns is the present rate, and the second the proposed rate.

In the foregoing table I include but a few of the competing points, and it is given only as an illustration of the ideas I am attempting to set forth.

That the present system of establishing rates on Westward-bound freights is unjust, I apprehend none will question. How to correct it is a problem more than one will be glad to see solved. That it can be done only by encouraging competition, and giving places the advantages to which they are entitled, I am convinced. And, if the foregoing suggestions throw any light upon the subject, I shall be glad.

XIV.

THE COLES COUNTY FARMERS.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Aug. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A grand mass-meeting of the farmers of Coles County will be held at the Fair-Grounds at Charleston, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873. A grand time is expected. Respectfully,

THOMAS B. CHEESMAN,
and others, Committee.

TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John Seboski, Grand Lecturer of the Illinois State Temperance Union, and J. L. Seward, State Organizer, have taken the field together for the purpose of organizing the State into subordinate Unions.

ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS.

List of Times and Places.

The following is a list of the times and places of holding County Fairs in various counties of the State, as taken from the pamphlet containing the premium-list for the Illinois State Fair, now being distributed by Secretary Garland:

Boone County, Sept. 23-26, Belvidere.
Bureau, Sept. 9-12, Princeton.
Carroll, Sept. 2-5, Mount Carroll.
Cass, Sept. 2-5, Virginia.
Champaign, Sept. 9-12, Champaign.
Clay, Oct. 1-10, Louisville.
Coles, Sept. 10-13, Charleston.
Crawford, Oct. 1-3, Robinson.
Cumberland, Oct. 1-4, Majority Point.
DeKalb County Fair, Oct. 1-4, Sycamore.
DeKalb Union Independent, Sept. 23-26, Sandwich.
DeWitt County Fair, Aug. 19-22, Clinton.
DeWitt U. D. Association, Aug. 26-29, Farmer City.
DuPage, Sept. 3-5, Wheaton.
Edwards, Sept. 23-25, Albion.
Effingham, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, Effingham.
Fayette, Oct. 1-3, Vandalia.
Ford, Sept. 2-5, Paxton.
Greene, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, Carrollton.
Grundy, Sept. 9-12, Morris.
Henderson, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, Biggsville.
Henry, Sept. 9-12, Cambridge.
Iroquois, Sept. 9-12, Onarga.
Jasper, Oct. 1-4, Newton.
Jefferson, Sept. 23-26, Mount Vernon.
Jersey, Oct. 14-18, Jerseyville.
Jo Daviess County Fair, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, Galena.
Jo Daviess U. D. Association, Sept. 9-12, Warren.
Kane County Fair, Sept. 3-6, Geneva.
Northern Illinois Fair, Sept. 8-12, Aurora.
Elgin Fair, Sept. 9-12, Elgin.
Kankakee, Sept. 9-12, Kankakee.
Kendall, Sept. 2-5, Bristol.
Knox, Sept. 9-12, Knoxville.
LaSalle, Sept. 9-12, Ottawa.
Lawrence, Sept. 24-26, Lawrenceville.
Lee, Sept. 2-5, Dixon.
Logan County Fair, Sept. 9-13, Lincoln.
Logan U. D. Association, Sept. 2-6, Atlanta.
Macon, Sept. 2-5, Decatur.
Macoupin, Sept. 23-25, Carlinville.
Madison, Sept. 8-12, Edwardsville.
Mason, Sept. 30-Oct. 3, Havana.
McLean, Sept. 9-12, Towanda.
Menard, Sept. 9-12, Petersburg.
Mercer, Sept. 9-12, Aledo.
Montgomery, Sept. 30-Oct. 3, Hillsboro.
Morgan, Sept. 9-12, Jacksonville.
Moultrie, Oct. 1-4, Sullivan.
Ogle, Sept. 23-26, Oregon.
Perry U. D. Association, Oct. 13-17, DuQuoin.
Platt, Oct. 1-4, Monticello.
Pike, Sept. 9-12, Pittsfield.
Pope, Oct. 1-4, Golconda.
Putnam, Oct. 7-10, Hennepin.
Randolph, Sept. 24-26, Sparta.
Rock Island, Aug. 26-29, Rock Island.
Sangamon, Sept. 23-26, Springfield.
Schuyler, Oct. 1-3, Rushville.
Shelby, Oct. 16-19, Shelbyville.
Stark, Sept. 23-26, Toulon.
St. Clair, Sept. 2-5, Belleville.
Stephenson, Sept. 9-12, Freeport.
Tazewell, Sept. 9-12, Pekin.
Union, Sept. 10-13, Jonesboro.
Vermillion, Sept. 9-12, Catlin.
Wabash, Sept. 30-Oct. 3, Mt. Carmel.
Warren, Sept. 22-25, Monmouth.
Wayne, Oct. 7-10, Fairfield.
Will, Sept. 9-12, Joliet.
Winnebago, Sept. 15-20, Rockford.

INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the State Commissioner—The Chicago and Boston Fires.

The eighteenth annual report of Mr. Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, has just been published. From the document we make the following interesting extracts:

"The value of property consumed in 1872, though less than in the previous year, reaches an enormous figure. In the role of cities and States, Boston and Massachusetts lead off with the largest aggregate of loss, while others follow with an extraordinary array of destructive fires. The actual losses in Massachusetts, including, of course, the great November fire in Boston, average for the whole year very near a quarter of a million of dollars per day; while the average for the entire United States, computed from statistics carefully collated week by week, exceeds $493,000 per day, or nearly $180,000,000 for the year. Of this heavy loss but little more than 55 per cent, or about $100,000,000, can be reckoned as covered by available insurance, the remaining $80,000,000 being uninsured, or lost through the failure of companies to meet their obligations.

"Of the companies involved in the Chicago fire, 106 were doing business in Massachusetts, with assets amounting to $127,000,000, their reported losses footing up in round numbers $56,000,000, or 44.20 per cent. One hundred and ninety-two companies, as shown by data in possession of this department, were losers by the Boston fire, their losses, as adjusted, amounting also, by a singular coincidence, to $56,000,000, with assets aggregating nearly $151,000,000, their average ratio of losses varying but a fraction from 37 per cent. The losses of twenty-three Massachusetts companies at Chicago were nearly $4,500,000, their assets amounting to $16,500,000, and their average ratio of loss to 27.27 per cent. As now revised, the adjusted losses of fifty-two Massachusetts companies, by the Boston fire, aggregate nearly $35,500,000, in sums ranging from $425 to nearly $2,820,000, with assets amounting to $23,500,000, showing a deficit of nearly 34 per cent. Thirty-nine companies doing business in Massachusetts, three of them home companies, were rendered insolvent by the Chicago fire. Thirty-two companies were compelled to close their doors in consequence of losses by the Boston fire, 26 of them Massachusetts companies, viz.: 4 mutuals, and 22 joint stock, leaving only 11 survivors of the latter class."

Speaking of the fire in Boston on the 9th of November last, the report says:

"In this connection, a remarkable and almost prophetic incident deserves record. Only a few hours prior to the occurrence of this great fire, the Massachusetts Commissioner was completing in Liverpool his official examinations of the financial status of English insurance companies doing business in the United States. In his interviews with Mr. Henry Thomson, the resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and Mr. John H. McLaren, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, both ranking among the most able and sagacious underwriters in England, those gentlemen, with singularly prophetic foresight, reminded him that the next great fire of the century might be looked for in Franklin and Devonshire streets, and their surrounding localities in Boston! Startled at the prediction, the writer sought explanation. They had recently procured perfect and elaborate plans of several American cities, showing streets, lanes, alleys, and structures, with their surroundings and exposures, as well as their means of protection against fire. Their inferences, particularly in reference to Boston, were inevitable, prompting a large and speedy cancellation of risks, which would probably have taken effect had the fire fiend delayed his coming."

Commenting on the fire in Boston on the 30th of May, the Commissioner says:

"With no intended injustice to the Fire Department, composed as it is of ready and able men, all earnest for the efficient employment of such facilities as they possess, it may be said, as it is felt, that Boston has reached a crisis which urgently demands improved methods and better appliances in the treatment of fires. Among other suggestions, we venture the following:

"*First*—Prompt alarms, so that the first and always vital moments of a fire may not be lost.

"*Second*—Instant movement of fire apparatus for immediate and active operation, especially in sudden emergencies.

"*Third*—A strong head of water, with full, abundant, and unobstructed supply.

"*Fourth*—The best and most powerful engines, enough of them, and all combining the best possible equipment.

"*Fifth*—A perfect and personal familiarity on the part of Chief and Assistants with surroundings and approaches, and with passageways and other interior construction of buildings, in all exposed and dangerous localities, so that no time be lost in wasting water and strength where no practical benefit can be secured.

"*Sixth*—A paid fire department composed of skilled, determined, and permanent men, in ample number, and inspired with the dash and boldness of a courageous and responsible esprit de corps.

"*Seventh*—A fire department invested with prior right-of-way, and with every requisite authority to command its field of operation.

"*Eighth*—A fire department controlled by the most competent, practical, energetic, and undivided authority and direction.

"*Ninth*—A fire department above and beyond the reach of demoralization and impairment from political influence and intrigue.

"*Tenth*—Statute law to enforce, as far as possible, the construction of fire-proof buildings, interior as well as exterior, and to compel suitable protection against combustible structures and material now or hereafter inviting conflagration in exposed business centres."

As to the effect of the great losses on insurance business, the report says:

"The transactions of these two years [1871 and '2] are, moreover, so closely intermingled with those of 1873 that no satisfactory exhibit can be given till the experience of the three years can be collected. It is therefore useless to attempt here any recapitulation of comparative data. It may be stated, however, that among other results indicated in the summing up of these transactions, and the withdrawal of capital by the failure of companies, there appears a net reduction of $8,255,000 in the paid-up insurance capital represented in the State at the beginning of 1872. Of this decrease, $5,100,000 appears in the capital then held by the home companies, and $3,155,000 in that of companies from other States. But including the newly paid-up capital and funds of home companies, amounting to $3,600,000, and the net result accruing from the withdrawal and admission of other companies, we find the insurance capital represented in this State, at the closing of this report, to be $8,352,083. This is only about a million and a quarter less than the cash capital reported a year ago, and, in view of the great losses that have occurred, it is an unexpected and welcome result.

"The statistics of 1872, as far as they have been obtained, show that 182 companies, doing business in Massachusetts, at the close of the year had written during the year upward of 10,000,000,000 of insurance, and were still carrying nearly 7,000,000,000 of outstanding risks. These amounts were relatively $942,000,000 and $674,000,000 in excess of the amounts reported by companies represented at the beginning of the year. But adding the amounts written and carried by companies which closed their doors after the Boston fire, the excess over 1871 varies but little from $1,290,000,000 in risks written, and $1,040,000,000 in risks outstanding. In the amount of paid losses and premium receipts appertaining to the year 1872, we are able to submit reliable data so far as results have been perfected to the present time. Including the premium receipts of companies rendered insolvent by the Boston fire, and losses thus far paid from their assets, which we have taken special pains to ascertain, the business of companies operating in the State during the year shows the following result: Premium receipts, $89,302,605, an excess of $19,256,756 over 1871, and losses paid $79,028,027, which is an excess of $22,055,312 over the previous year. But this ratio of 88¼ per cent of losses to premium receipts will be somewhat modified by the payment of remaining dividends to the creditors of insolvent companies.

"It is estimated, and perhaps not unfairly, that 33 per cent of the fires now so prevalent are directly or indirectly the result of incendiarism, either by design or by indirection. It is a startling and almost incredible announcement; but we are not prepared to consider it an exaggeration. If the truth could be known, the ratio of incendiarism would be found enormously large. But it is well known that in addition to actual criminality, the moral hazard attending the business of insurance is immensely enhanced by the inexcusable and culpable negligence and indifference of the assured themselves. Were it not for the very common feeling that it is only some insurance company which must suffer, and that, therefore, watchfulness and precaution against fire are a mere gratuity or supererogation, there would undoubtedly be a material decrease in the number of conflagrations, and, consequently, in the amount of property destroyed. Many a person and family, who would scorn a dishonorable imputation, or repel a charge of censure, much more any act justifying their preferment, are, nevertheless, guilty of culpable, if not criminal indifference in thus neglecting the safety of their own property, the destruction of which, in most cases, involves disaster to others."

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Officers in Illinois and Other States, with Their Post-Office Address—Number of Granges Organized.

ILLINOIS.

OFFICERS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Alonzo Golden, Rock Falls.
Secretary—O. E. Fanning, Galt.
Lecturer—A. Woodford, Rock Falls.
Overseer—E. V. Lapham, Morrison.
Steward—S. J. Baird, Sterling.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Patton, Delavan.
Chaplain—A. B. Smith, Rock Falls.
Treasurer—J. H. Simonson, Round Grove.
Gate-Keeper—W. P. McAllister, Morrison.
Purchasing Agent—E. V. Lapham, Morrison.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Dame, Lanark.
Pomona—Miss Maggie J. Lapham, Morrison.
Flora—Miss E. Golden, Rock Falls.
L. A. Steward—Mrs. H. P. Garrison, Morrison.

LIST OF ILLINOIS DEPUTIES.

Charles H. Bennett, Elkhorn Grove Carroll County.
John Palmer, Nunda, Cook, McHenry and Lake.
George W. King, Rochelle, Ogle.
A. H. Dolton, Dolton, Cook and Will.
Robert M. Gibson, Forest, Livingston.
J. S. Keck, Dakota, Stephenson.
M. B. Potter, Kewanee, Henry.
Joseph Hinman, Youngstown, Warren.
Z. Cook, Franklin Grove, Lee.
James M. Morse, Rantoul, Champaign.
B. C. Kile, Sherburnville, Kankakee.
Robert Caldwell, Sheldon, Iroquois.
Lot Robb, Melvin, Ford.
E. W. Downer, Plymouth, Hancock.
John Bird, Warren, Jo Daviess.
A. B. Apple, Polo, Ogle.
Albert E. Swap, Plymouth, LaSalle.
L. J. Frew, Aledo, Mercer.
E. Noble, DeKalb, DeKalb, Kane, and Kendall.
D. D. Toby, Bement, Piatt.
Frank C. Hitchings, Harvell, Montgomery.
Peter L. Myers, Assumption, Christian.
John B. Garvin, Maroa, Macon.
Joseph McLain, Doddsville, Schuyler.
C. Myers, Tolono, Douglas, Champaign, and Vermillion.
E. V. Lapham, Morrison, Whiteside.
C. Downing, Streater, LaSalle.
F. W. Price, Forest, Livingston.
John Adams, Camp Point, Adams.
V. H. Porter, Weston, McLean.
Elias Gibbs, Plymouth, Hancock.
G. N. Kern, Elmwood, Peoria.
E. Whittleton, Barry, Pike.
H. N. Ingersoll, Monee, Will.
John Swaney, Magnolia, Putnam.
Herman V. Rowe, Fayette.
John Stewart, Fowler, Adams.
Amos W. Armstrong, Woodstock, McHenry.
A. B. Mead, Woodstock, McHenry.
W. H. H. Holdridge, Tonica, LaSalle.
A. W. Ball, Delavan, Tazewell.
J. W. Mussey, Charlestown, Coles.
C. W. Sanders, Fairview, Fulton.
A. N. Harris, Lafayette, Stark.
Jacob Betz, Secor, Woodford.
O. P. A. Myers, Panola, Woodford.
John H. Campbell, Andalusia, Rock Island.
Frank H. Harris, Milan, Rock Island.
E. N. Rankin, Mt. Pulaski, Logan.
George Hetherington, Sullivan, Moultrie.

GENERAL DEPUTIES.

D. N. Foster, Sterling.
Frank Cushing, Sterling.
Wallace A. Judd, Dixon.
John Downen, Industry.
G. W. Patten, Delavan.
Thomas Ellis, Melvin.
J. M. W. Moore, Wenona.
Charles E. Barney, Providence.
D. W. Dame, Lanark.
D. D. Pierce, Bushnell.
J. D. Wallis, Litchfield.
George W. Irwin, Tolono.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. W. Dame, Chairman, Lanark.
J. F. Glidden, DeKalb.
W. M. Kennedy, Dixon.
D. N. Foster, Secretary, Sterling.
W. W. Tilton, Dixon.
W. W. Corbitt, Chicago.
Master and Secretary, ex-officio members.

OTHER STATES.

MINNESOTA.

Master—George I. Parsons, Winona.
Secretary—William Paist, St. Paul.

IOWA.

Master—A. B. Smedley, Cresco.
Secretary—Gen. William Duane Wilson, Des Moines.

WISCONSIN.

Master—Col. John Cochrane, Waupun.
Secretary—J. Brainerd, Oshkosh.

INDIANA.

Master—John Weir, Terre Haute.
Secretary—T. Keene, Valparaiso.

KANSAS.

Master—T. G. V. Boling, Jacksonville.
Secretary—George W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.

NEBRASKA.

Master—William B. Porter.
Secretary—William McCaig, Elmwood.

TENNESSEE.

Master—William Maxwell, Maxville.
Secretary—J. P. McMurray, Trenton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Master—W. S. Battle, Torboro.
Secretary—G. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville.

ARKANSAS.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena.
Secretary—John S. Williams, Duvall's Bluff.

MISSISSIPPI.

Master—Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Early Grove.
Secretary—W. L. Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Master—Thomas Taylor, Columbia.
Secretary—Col. D. Wyatt, Cokesbury.

VERMONT.

Master—E. P. Colton, Irasburg.
Secretary—E. L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury.

OHIO.

Master—S. H. Ellis, Springsboro.
Secretary—D. M. Stewart, Xenia.

MICHIGAN.

Master—S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft.
Secretary—A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

GEORGIA.

Master—Col. I. J. Smith, Oconee.
Secretary—E. Taylor, Colapachee.

CALIFORNIA.

Master—J. W. A. Wright, Turlock.
Secretary—W. H. Baxter, Turlock.

NUMBER OF GRANGES.

NATIONAL GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., Aug. 2, 1873.

The following is the number of Granges organized in the United States up to this date:

Alabama	21	New York	8
Arkansas	25	North Carolina	20
California	35	Ohio	30
Oregon	12	Pennsylvania	9
Georgia	73	South Carolina	131
Illinois	862	Tennessee	60
Indiana	256	Texas	1
Iowa	1,763	Vermont	24
Kansas	399	Virginia	3
Kentucky	1	Louisiana	11
Massachusetts	1	Michigan	40
Minnesota	237	Mississippi	189
Missouri	483	Nebraska	300
New Jersey	3	West Virginia	2
Wisconsin	180	Colorado	2
Dakota	11	Canada	8

O. H. KELLEY, Secretary.

INDIANS SLAUGHTERING BEEF.

Cruel Practices of the Redskins.

From the Omaha Republican.

We copy the following from the Sioux City *Journal:*

"A gentleman from up-river furnishes us an item concerning the way in which the Indians at several of the agencies do their butchering. The Agent furnishes them their rations of beef on the hoof, which they are then allowed to slaughter according to the dictates of their own consciences. From 150 to 200 head are issued at a time, and the Indians drive all but twenty or thirty into an enclosure arranged for the purpose. A couple of hundred of the copper-colored devils then get around the pen, and with rifles and revolvers, commence a fusilade into the herd, taking no aim, but just banging away promiscuously, seeming to desire more to maim and torture the poor brutes than to kill them. The revolvers haven't sufficient force to put one of them to death, and so they are the favorite arm. The wounded bovines soon set up a bellowing which ought to excite pity in any heart, but these redskins listen to it with a delight that could only be equaled if the agonizing cries were those of pale-face victims. In the herd may be seen animals with two or three of their legs broken, but trying to rear and plunge on those uninjured; some of their horns split by a bullet, and others scarred and bleeding in various parts of the body. After the massacre is finished, the Indians jump into the corral, and there is then a strife for securing the tongues and intestines of the animals, which, taken raw, are very choice morsels to the red man's palate. When there is nothing left but lifeless, tongueless, eviscerated carcasses of the cattle inside the enclosure, attention is then paid to those reserved to furnish the dessert of this carnival of barbarous cruelty. The twenty or thirty steers are then stampeded across the prairie, and they are pursued by the Indians on horseback with lances and revolvers, a la buffalo hunt, their tormentors uttering those hideous noises for the production of which the vocal accoutrement of the full grown nation's ward is the only adequate arrangement yet discovered. The cattle are soon exhausted by loss of blood and the frantic pace at which they try to elude their murderers. When one falls, the Indians then try by goadings to urge it to another race; but when they fail in this, they stand over the fallen beast, and, by all the devilish tricks they ever learned, torment it until death comes as a relief. Then all the interest in the animal is at an end, except who shall scalp it of its tongue and entrails. The squaws are then turned out to cut up the carcasses and get them into camp, not a morsel of which is allowed to remain. Among them are sometimes fearful contests for choice portions of the animal, in which a couple of them may frequently be seen hacking at each other with their knives over a piece of tenderloin. When the last one is down the Indians go back to their lodges, their blood-thirstiness whetted to such a keen edge that the only wonder is that they can at all be restrained from massacring the entire post. How any set of men expect to civilize a lot of creatures among whom such practices are tolerated is more than we, with our ideas of human instincts, can comprehend."

At the Red Cloud Agency, this barbarity is carried even farther than is represented by the *Journal*, as applying to the upper Missouri agencies. Formerly, the Ogallallah's slaughtered their cattle in the Laramie bottoms, close to the fort, and the torture was the same as that visited upon the buffalo. Afterwards, the agency was removed about thirty miles from the fort, and the Indians placed under the immediate influence of Peace Agents, Peace Commissioners, and a peace policy; but this abomination and National disgrace continued. Single issues to Red Clouds band have been as high as 200 head of cattle, and these have been turned loose on the plains to be run down and tortured in a manner sufficiently savage and cruel to gratify the most brutal instinct and taste of the wildest Sioux. They are not even confined in a corral, lest they might fall to soon. A three-year-old Texas steer, fitted for the heats, with a war-whoop and a red blanket after him, is not to be despised for speed and endurance, and affords fair satisfaction to the heroic red man and immense amusement to the Christian spectators. This mode of slaughtering is highly civilizing in its tendency, because it don't stimulate the passion for the chase, and it is certainly to be commended on account of economy, because about one-fourth of the beef is left on the field. Red Cloud has now removed to White River, about sixty-five miles from Fort Laramie, but at the old agency, the stench from these numerous carcasses, was almost insufferable. Messrs. Brunot, Kimball, and Alvord were witnesses at a late slaughtering match at the Ogallalah Agency.

As a matter of economy, we suggest that a Government butcher be employed, as no white people are half as wasteful as these aristocratic Indians; and, on the question of cruelty to animals, we move that Bergh be placed on one of the numerous civilizing and Christianizing Boards.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The grasshoppers have cleaned out some cornfields in Ashtabula County, Ohio.

—The peach crop is almost a total failure in Southern Illinois this year. Union County, the great peach-producing region, has none for market.

—The $5,000 libel suit against the editor of the Macomb, Ill., *Eagle* has been withdrawn by the plaintiff—defendant paying the costs, which amount to $15.

—Marye's Heights, at Fredericksburg, Va., has been sold to Mr. Lane, of Rappahannock County, for $7,500. The purchase of Mr. Lane includes the dwelling and eighteen acres of land.

—The Duluth *Tribune* says: "Upwards of 83,000 bushels of wheat of last year's crop have already been shipped from Perham Station alone, on the Northern Pacific Railroad."

—There are shocking accounts of the condition of affairs in Holyoke, Mass., where the small-pox is raging. The Town Board of Health, according to all accounts, is culpably inefficient, and not only inefficient but reckless.

—The people of Baltimore evidently have a very practical turn of mind. A few weeks ago the fire-fiend laid waste several bloks in the central part of the city. An effort is now being made to have the burnt district turned into a beautiful Central Park.

—A number of cows have died in Upper Alton during the week from a disease resembling the Texas cattle fever. Some of the residents attribute the disease to the fact that a drove of Texas cattle were driven through that town about ten days ago.—*Alton Telegraph.*

—The managers of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway have in contemplation the removal of their machine-shops, etc., at Fort Wayne, a distance of five or six miles into the country, in order to get rid of constant encroachment of the city upon what they consider their rights.

—Capt. W. H. H. Lawton, Custodian of United States Surveys, is engaged in making a plat of the range of townships across the State from the Mississippi River to Mt. Carmel, on the Wabash, for the corporators of a proposed air line of railroad from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—The Saginaw *Courier* reports an epoch in the world's history. An Indian family appeared on the streets of that city lately, the husband carrying the papoose, and the squaw not carrying anything. This is the first instance of the kind on record. The woman's-rights movement has evidently reached the aborigines.

—The *Windham County Transcript* announces that the Connecticut General Assembly, at its recent session, very wisely, and after much deliberation, passed an act allowing anybody and everybody to catch fish in East Hampton Pond through the ice *each month in the year!*

—The Eau Claire and Chippewa Rivers, in Wisconsin, are both very low, and mill men are becoming anxious for fear of a scarcity of logs. Thus far the mills have all run with full hands, and few have plenty of logs for the season. The mills in the valley manufactured 200,000,000 feet last year, but will fall short about 40,000,000 this year.

—Spotted Tail's new agency (Brule Sioux) is about 140 miles from Fort Laramie, on White River. He will receive his supplies from the Missouri. Red Cloud's agency (Ogallah Sioux), whither he has just moved, is sixty-five miles from the fort, and also on White River. He will probably receive his supplies by way of Cheyenne.—*Omaha Republican.*

—There is an old gentleman living within a mile of this place, now nearing his 90th year, who has been married twice, has been a minister of the gospel from his youth, and he had eleven children, all sons, and all ministers. He has of children, grand-children, and great grand-children, 304. And, strange to say, there have been but two deaths in all his family—the two wives of the old gentleman. Can there be a parallel found in all this country for this family?—*Owen County (Ind.) Journal.*

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* is informed by a loan and note-broker of that city that the demand for loans at the present time is mostly from parties who wish to pay off old mortgages. This gentleman has loaned half a million of dollars in Central Illinois, and, having kept a memorandum of each loan describing the use to which the money was to be applied, is satisfied that the actual indebtedness of the several individuals borrowing the money was not increased over $60,000. He further states that a less rate of interest is paid now than ever before.

THE COURTS.

Settlement of Claims for Grain Destroyed in the Great Fire.

Denial of the Motion for a Provisional Assignee in the Great Western Telegraph Case.

An Unsatisfactory Trade---The Courts in Brief---New Suits.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad yesterday procured a temporary injunction restraining the ice-house recently enjoined from remaining on a certain lot opposite Fairbank's lard and oil manufactory, being removed across their track from said lot. The complainant affirms that in obeying the first injunction the defendants are preparing to move the barn, which is about 100 feet square, across Grove street, on which their track is laid, which will blockade their tracks four or five days, and put an effectual stop to all the through traffic that passes over their line, and cause irreparable loss and injury.

LOCKING THE STABLE-DOOR IN TIME.

Lizzie Stinson yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for separate maintenance from James, her husband, affirming that he has declared his intention of selling his saloon business, No. 148 South Dearborn street, worth $1,000 or thereabouts, and gathering up whatever he possesses and leaving the city. He has left her to support herself and the children and to pay the rent by her own exertions as a washer and ironer, and now threatens to desert.

THE GRAIN DESTROYED BY THE FIRE OF 1871.

In the matter of the Board of Trade v. unknown persons interested in the grain stored in the following elevators in the City of Chicago, viz.: Galena Elevator, Munger & Armour Elevator, Hiram Wheeler Elevator, National Elevator, and Central Elevator "A," on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, the Circuit Court (Judge Williams) yesterday made an order directing the Receiver to pay to A. M. Wright & Co. the sum due to J. E. Van Pell for certain grain on which the former made advances, and the receipts for which they held as collaterals.

AN UNSATISFACTORY TRADE.

Samuel B. Sherer yesterday filed a bill to compel specific performance of a contract between Thomas Gilligan and himself, by which certain lands were to change hands, and a trade of horses, teams, etc., effected on certain terms rather difficult to explain in less than a column or so of space, which contract Gilligan now refuses to carry out.

A CAUTIOUS TRUSTEE.

Thomas B. and Henry M. Seavey were the holders of notes given by James E. and Catherine Dalton, secured by trust deed to Anson B. Jenks. The deed was destroyed in the October, 1871, fire. The period for the payment of the notes having expired, complainants requested Jenks to foreclose, but he refused, alleging that he feared to take the responsibility in the absence of any trust deed authorizing him to do so; and complainants now file a bill praying a decree re-establishing the trust deed, and directing the foreclosure of mortgage in the usual way.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY CASE.

Yesterday the attorneys for the Company filed their petition for review in the United States Circuit Court to set aside the decree of adjudication by the District Court, which decree was also reaffirmed, as fully reported in THE TRIBUNE.

His Honor Judge Blodgett announced that he will to-day overrule the motion of the petitioners in Hilton v. The Great Western Telegraph Company for the appointment of a Provisional Assignee, having already taken the matter into consideration, and come to the conclusion that all proceedings should be regarded in statu quo until the decision of the case in review. The Company will, as soon as the order is entered, file bonds to satisfy the creditors that their claims are safe until litigation has decided the matter one way or the other.

TO SET ASIDE A TRUST DEED.

S. K. Dow yesterday filed a bill in chancery, in the Circuit Court, Wm. Saunders et al. complainants, v. G. H. Eaton et al. defendants, to set aside a trustee's sale of real estate under a trust deed given to secure an indebtedness of $2,500, the trustee having sold without the knowledge or consent of the holder of the notes; and charging that the sale was consummated for less than one-fifth the value of the property, and that it was managed by connivance of certain of the defendants for the sole purpose of cutting off a subsequent trust deed for several thousands of dollars.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Howe & Prescott yesterday entered confession of judgment by Leora Poinier in the Circuit Court, for $214.41.

M. Dencer and George Weise yesterday filed affidavit of garnishment against A. D. Rich, S. M. Millard, and A. G. Caspin for a judgment of $98.45, at their suit against Isaiah Shouls.

State's Attorney Reed yesterday filed information for the restoration of certain maps destroyed by fire in October, 1871, particulars of which will be found in our record of yesterday's new suits.

Leave was given to the original petitioner in the matter of Max Hahn, in bankruptcy, to withdraw the deposit, except costs, subject to be reinstated in twelve days upon application of the creditors.

The replevin suit in Miller v. Bussie et al. was yesterday refiled for the purpose of making some changes in the furniture, &c., in question, and changing the value to $400.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,135—Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, information for restoration of George W. Hill's Subdivision of the south ½ of the east ½ of the southwest ¼, and west ½ and east ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 14, 37, 13; also of Holmes' Subdivision, being a resubdivision of Blocks 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Hill's Subdivision of the west ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 14, 37, 13. 8,136—Appeal. 8,137—Appeal. 8,138—M. Dencer and George Weise v. Isaiah Shouls; affidavit to garnishee A. D. Rich, S. M. Millard, and A. G. Chapin for $98.45. 8,139—Howe & Prescott v. Leora Poinier; assumpsit, $214.41. 8,140—Wm. Sanders et al. v. G. H. Eaton et al.; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,608—Appeal. 44,609—Appeal. 44,610—Garnishment; withheld for service. 44,611—Watson Griffith v. A. H. Robinson; mechanics' lien, $600. 44,612—Pittsburgh Steel-Casting Company, of Pennsylvania, v. Frederick W. Krause; assumpsit, $300. 44,613—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. William H. Swett and Thomas Crouch; bill to enjoin the removal of a house across complainants' track on Grove street. 44,614—Lizzie v. James Stinson; bill for separate maintenance. 44,615—Sarah A. Keith v. William N. Keith; bill for divorce and custody of child on the ground of desertion. 44,616—Stephen S. Miller v. Douglass V. Bussie, Mrs. D. V. Bussie, and H. M. Wardley; replevin of furniture, etc., valued at $400. 44,617—Johanna v. Patrick O'Brien; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness. 44,618—Catherine v. John W. Fletcher; bill for divorce; no papers. 44,619—Thomas B. and Henry M. Seavey v. James E. and Catherine Dalton, and Anson B. Jenks; bill. 44,620—Samuel B. Sherer v. Thomas Gilligan; bill. 44,621-2—Appeals.

PORK-PACKERS' CONVENTION.

A meeting of the pork-packers and provision-dealers of this city was held in the small hall of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, about fifty representatives being present. The Chair was taken by Mr. Culbertson, and Mr. Howard was appointed Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Culbertson, having called the meeting to order, announced its object, which, he said, was to enable the pork-packers and provision-dealers of this city to initiate arrangements for the reception and accommodation of their business confreres who are to visit Chicago on the 10th of September next, for the purpose of holding the Pork-Packers' and Provision-Dealers' Annual Convention. Chicago was last year, at Cincinnati, chosen as the place for holding the next convention, and the Chairman was confident that delegates from other States would be well treated. It devolved upon the present meeting to take such action as to ensure this. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Culbertson, Raymond, Hancock, Stuart, Oldershaw, and Counselman, were appointed to prepare a programme. After some minutes' consultation, they reported in favor of the formation of the following committees: Finance Committee, ten members; Reception Committee, three members; Badges Committee, three members; Carriage and Excursion Committee, five members; Stationery Committee, three members. The report being adopted, it was then decided that an Executive Committee of five be appointed, with power to add to their number and appoint the sub-committees, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Messrs. Hancock, Jones, Murphy, Bostwick, and Culbertson. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held immediately afterwards, on motion, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be increased to ten, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Counselman, T. P. Lawrence, George Stewart, A. H. Hovey, and P. C. Oldershaw. The Committee will meet again on Monday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock.

FIRE AND POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—How an Unnaturalized Citizen Ceased to be a Policeman—Miscellaneous Fire Matters.

A meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Reuben Cleveland in the chair, and Commissioners Wright and Sheridan present. It was the day for fire department business.

A singular case came up, which is a fair indication of the trifling value set by candidates for the position of policeman on an oath. The story is briefly told as follows: A fireman named John Doyle presented himself before the Board, claiming that a policeman named Richard Eustace owed him money to the amount of $154. The Board inquired through Commissioner Sheridan for what the money was due. Doyle presented two notes jointly for the sum named. The notes stated that the money was borrowed from him by Eustace for the purpose of bringing him out to the States. They were dated August, 1869. This naturally led to an investigation on the part of Sheridan the Shrewd, and the discovery was made that Mr. Eustace had not been in the country long enough to become a citizen, and that consequently he had perjured himself to obtain his position. Eustace plead ignorance of the law and declared that he had procured his first papers immediately upon landing. Commissioner Sheridan, observing that he had obtained his appointment by fraud, moved that Eustace be declared not a member of the force. It was so determined.

The Board considered a communication from the Acting Marshal requesting that the Superintendent be instructed to cause drivers of vehicles to turn their horses to the right while waiting at bridges, in order to give the apparatus an opportunity to get ahead of the line.

The Board agreed to the proposition, and Mr. Cleveland laboriously inscribed upon the document the unusual and highly phonetic composition: "Aprooved."

Acting Fire Marshal Benner sent in a communication recommending that no engineer shall allow the pressure on the water-gauges of the engine to exceed 100 pounds, unless by an order from a superior officer. This was marked with the cabalistic "Aprooved, R. C."

The presidential endorsement "Concured in" indicated that the frame building on the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, occupied as a Babcock engine-house, is to be removed.

The Police Commissioners have a new toy which engrosses their whole attention—a railing enclosing a reporter's table, to which they point with becoming pride.

Commissioner Wright has accepted the position of door-keeper in the Board-room, his time being consumed in pointing out their table to incoming reporters. There is no truth in the rumor that he intends to apply for an increase of salary for assuming this elevated post.

Adjourned.

MUSIC.

THE SECOND INSTITUTE CONCERT.

The second and closing concert of of the National Normal Musical Institute took place at the University Place Baptist Church on Tuesday evening. The first part of the programme consisted of sixteen numbers from Costa's Oratorio of "Eli," Miss Anna S. Lewis (soprano), Miss H. H. Glenn (alto), Mr. James McGranahan (tenor), Mr. S. W. Straub (tenor), Mr. C. T. Root (baritone), Mr. C. C. Case (baritone), and Mr. P. P. Bliss (basso), taking the solos, and Mr. C. A. Havens furnishing the accompaniment. The remainder of the programme included Schumann's "Belshazzar" (Mr. C. T. Root); Balfe's duo, "Trust Her Not" (Misses Lewis and Glenn); Schumann's "Gipsy Life" (chorus); andante and scherzo, from Gade, for violin and piano (Miss Ingersoll and Mr. Lewis); "Rustic Festival," arranged from Offenbach, by Mr. Fred F. Root, and Mendelssohn's "Song of the Lark." The choral selections from the oratorios under the direction of Mr. Zerrahn, were admirably given, and the solos, considered from an amateur point of view, were very creditable. The second part of the programme was extremely interesting. Mr. C. R. Root delivered the highly-dramatic "Belshazzar" aria of Schumann very forcibly, and in excellent taste, and is also to be credited with a very scholarly translation of the words. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the performance of the andante and scherzo from Gade by Miss Ingersoll and Mr. Lewis. The sympathy between the two instruments was admirable, and the accompaniment of Miss Ingersoll was marked with excellent taste as as precision and clearness, in which respect she furnishes an example worthy of imitation by more pretentious players. The charming "Gipsy Life" of Schumann was well sung, but it needed an orchestra sadly to bring out its picturesque beauty. The concert as a whole was a very pleasant one and gave great satisfaction to those present.

PERSONAL.

Addison Kelly, of Chicago, is in Dresden.

Mrs. Kellogg and family, of Chicago, are at Wiesbaden.

Mrs. Louisa Evans and Mrs. Gov. Beveridge are at Prague.

Judge Henry L. Bryant, of Lewiston, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. D. D. Knapp, of Boston, is stopping at the Briggs House.

C. J. Hamilton and Miss Minnie Kimball, of Chicago, are at Vienna.

Frank G. Arnold and family, and W. Miller, of Chicago, are in Hamburg.

Major J. W. Rice, of Springfield, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

Gen. John T. Alexander, of Alexander, Ill., is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. C. G. Carleton, of Utica, N. Y., is a guest at the Briggs House.

The Hon. H. H. Getty and family, of Muskegon, are at the Briggs House.

The following Chicagoans are in Brussels: Mrs. B. T. Blackwell, A. Crane.

The Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, was at the Pacific yesterday.

The Hon. E. O. Stannard, M. C., arrived at the West Side Briggs House last evening.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant left yesterday on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road for the East.

The following Chicagoans are in Baden Baden: Mrs. G. H. Baine, Miss Baine, M. S. Blackwell, D. F. Crilley.

Mr. E. L. Merritt, editor of the Springfield *Register*, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Nebraska.

C. H. Hudson, Superintendent of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is in this city on business connected with his road.

A Milwaukee paper states that the sculptor Knowles and Emil Weinberg, the musician, are shortly to become citizens of Chicago.

The following Chicagoans are in Munich: Edwin Bean, Mr. Highwood, C. J. Hambleton and family, the misses Hunt, Sam Shoeman, Mrs. J. L. Sprogel and family.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday were H. T. Wright, U. S. N.; Hon. A. Wilson, of Wheeling, West Virginia; R. L. Ogden, of San Francisco, and S. N. Crittenden, of New York City.

The Chicago artists in Europe are: W. B. Baird, Paris; Miss Kate Cameron, Paris; Chas. G. Dyer, Paris; J. J. Gookins, Munich; Otto Sumner, Munich; the sculptor, L. W. Volk, is at Rome.

P. D. Cooper, Assistant General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday from a fishing excursion in Wisconsin en route for his headquarters at Cleveland, O.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House are: T. W. Andrew, Washington; G. M. Murray, Burlington, Iowa; S. H. French, Pittsburgh; C. S. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Shannon, Detroit; A. Martin, Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Niblack, Brazil; J. N. Turrell and wife, Cincinnati.

The following Chicagoans are in Switzerland: Mrs. M. C. Barker, the Misses Barker, Miss S. M. Burt, Mrs. H. H. Gardner, C. K. Giles and wife, H. B. Hobart and wife, Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Miss Lottie F. Powers, Mr. Richards and wife, Perry H. Smith, E. C. Ward, J. M. Williams, Miss Belle Williams.

F. W. Harwood, Milwaukee; H. M. Mathews, England; C. W. Baldwin, St. Louis; John S. Hawks, *Journal*, Madison, Wis.; F. M. Kerr, Toronto; W. McCrutch, Philadelphia; Lon Smith, Norfolk; George F. Wheeler, Waupun, Wis.; Edward P. King, Jacksonville; J. H. Wilson and family, San Francisco, and J. D. Crabb, Springfield, are at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. H. S. Doyle, of Milwaukee; George S. Graves, of Groton, Mass.; Hon. J. C. Ayres, of St. Louis; Hon. J. P. Capelle, of St. Louis; Hon. A. L. Harmon, of Baltimore; George A. Ellis, of Boston; Gen. J. B. Tanny, of New Orleans; Thomas Scott, of Davenport, Iowa; Hon. J. N. Bradford, of Quincy, Ill., and Col. Isaac Trusedale, of Austin, Minn., are at the Sherman.

The following citizens of Chicago are in Paris: Dr. J. A. Allen, H. C. Ayer and family, O. J. Bliss, Miss M. H. Bliss, L. D. Bradley, Wm. Davies, John Forsythe, Miss Lizzie Forsythe, C. K. Giles and wife, C. G. Hammond, W. H. Hubbard, A. B. Mason and wife, Miss L. F. Powers, L. Bothgerber and family, Martin Ryerson and wife, N. B. Stevens, N. Thomasson and wife, Miss Blanche Bucker, A. H. Vanzwoll and wife, W. M. Learing.

A reader of THE TRIBUNE, noticing a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Guise, a city missionary here, is lying sick and in need of assistance, at No. 955 West Madison street, writes to say that he has known the gentleman for a year and a half as a hard-working, faithful worker, without any pay or remuneration, and calls upon all who feel any interest in this work to see him at the above address, and render such aid as he may need.

The Chicagoans at Saratoga Aug. 11 were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Durand, Miss F. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. John Mattocks, Mr. and Mrs. James McKay, Mrs. F. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, Mr. F. B. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. William Blair, Mr. and Mrs. L. Laflin, Mr. William McKindley, Dr. Walter Dyer, Mrs. A. Scranton, Mr. J. K. Smalley, Miss M. E. Smalley, Miss A. S. Smalley, Dr. Fowler, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., Mr. B. F. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. A. Emigh, Mr. Charles Tobey, Mr. Thomas Hoyne, Miss E. Hoyne, Mr. E. S. A. Leverick.

A day or two ago attention was called to the fact that a young man, named Morgan was obtaining money from various persons on false pretenses, by representing himself to be a reporter of THE TRIBUNE staff. This notice does not in any way refer to Mr. E. P. Morgan, associate editor of *Chicago and Her Suburbs*, but to another person who claims to own the same name. It will be of advantage to the business men and others of this city to bear in mind that THE TRIBUNE does not employ any advertising solicitors, and that all persons representing themselves as such are frauds.

Ex-Gov. J. W. McClurg is Master of the Linn Creek (Mo.) Lodge of Grangers.

Lieut. George B. Pickett, of Illinois, appointed to the army in 1866, has resigned.

Col. John Scott has become the editor of the *Farmers' Journal*, the agricultural paper published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Dr. Robert T. Dunn, whose assassination at Corinth, Miss., has been announced by telegraph, formerly lived in Rock Island and Muscatine.

Gen. Fremont owns a nice little island near Mt. Desert, on the coast of Maine, but he can never live there, for there is no water on it and no way to get any.

Louise Marie de Bourbon, in religion Sœur Therese de St. Augustin, of the Order of Carmelites, daughter of Louis XV., is about to be canonized by the Pope.

Alex. Fairibault, the gentleman for whom the city of Fairibault was named, has just purchased Mr. Buse's in his flouring mill at Elizabeth.—*Fergus Falls (Minn.) Journal.*

The late Rufus Dodge, of Beaver Dam, Wis., a bachelor, left to Fox Lake Female College, Ripon College, and Beloit College $5,000 each, and $20,000 to found a Female Seminary at Beaver Dam.

H. P. Stanwood, late General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has gone to San Francisco, where he takes the position of General Agent on the Pacific Coast of the same road.

An Indianapolis woman advertises as follows: "Wanted—The people to know that I left my husband, Henry H. Todd, one year ago, because I ascertained that he was part negro, and had deceived me. Sarah Jane Todd."

Dr. L. P. Van Hoosen, who, two years ago, killed his wife at Albany, N. Y., and got off on the plea of insanity, cut his own throat and was found dead in his office, at Omaha, Aug. 11. He was about 60 years old and much addicted to liquor.

Three thieves attempted to enter the sleeping-room of George Alfred Townsend at Congress Hall, Cape May, but "Gath" waked up and pursued them in his night clothes into the street, where, by assistance, two were captured and sent up for ninety days.

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* says that a brother and sister fitted for Colby University together, and both passed the examination. The brother then declared that, if his sister entered, he wouldn't, and, as she persisted in her determination, he has gone to Bowdoin.

Mr. Niel, a gentleman of high social position, and brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Dennison, of Columbus, Ohio, having had a misunderstanding with his wife last winter, obtained, in a Columbus court, a decree of separation on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The pair have since been living in Williamstown, New York. They had two children, one of whom was awarded to the father, the other to the mother, but each seemed to yearn for the child that was in the other's possession; and, Monday, Mr. Niel hired a fast team and carried both children out of town, and has probably started for Europe. Mrs. Niel is greatly shocked at the theft of her daughter.

Prominent among the gorgeous women driving in the Bois de Boulogne, one sees Josephine Mansfield. Coming home Sunday last from the races, where the Shah had worn his big diamond hat ornament, I met a voiture containing two ladies, one of them carrying a parasol with steel chain fringe glittering in the sun, wearing a black silk, with a black velvet vest, covered with square steel lozenges like a coat of mail. As the stunning pageant came in sight I was dazzled for an instant, and not till we were side by side did I recognize the magnificent Josephine. Report has it that, for all her regal appearance, the unfortunate woman is suffering from that most horrible of all disorders—a cancer.—*Paris letter.*

Education in the United States.

The third annual report (for 1872) of Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, as just issued, shows that of the total male adults in 1870—9,443,001—there were 1,619,147 male adult illiterates, and of adult female population—9,092,999—2,096,049 of the illiterate class, giving the percentage of male illiterate adults to the total number of adults .1715 per cent, and of illiterate females, .2305.

Massachusetts expends the largest amount, $20.05; Nevada comes next, with $19.89; Colorado Territory and the District of Columbia follow. The amounts paid in the other States range from 65 cents (North Carolina) to $12.13 (California).

In New England, Middle and Western States, with a few exceptions, the advance is steady and marked. Delaware has had no State supervision, nor any legal provision for educating colored children, and Delaware and Kentucky are the only States without provision for the education of this class. The progress in Virginia is great in the majority of counties. In North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, the inaction in country districts is deplorable. In the towns and centres of population some important progress was made; in Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla., being especially noteworthy. Tennessee restored the State system and State and county supervision. In Kentucky the increase in interest is very great; Mississippi made good progress, and the advance in Louisiana is considerable. Arkansas and Alabama are behind, and in Florida but little progress is made. Free schools were abolished by the late Legislature. There are 811 academies in the United States, with an aggregate attendance of 98,929, and 298 institutions reporting to the Bureau that class themselves as colleges, of which 30 reported only preparatory students, and 214 reported collegiate students. The 217 colleges reported 19,260 students in the collegiate course, of whom 1,419 were females. The number of institutions for the superior education of females was 175, with 1,617 instructors, of whom 449 were male and 1,168 female, and a total of 12,288 students. The Commissioner calls attention to the lack of proper veterinary instruction in the United States, and says the epidemic which lately visited the horses, which represent $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 of our property, awakened the public mind to the necessity of a class of well-educated veterinary surgeons. The United States is far behind Europe in this respect.

Hog Disease.

From the Hillsboro (Mo.) Democrat.

Mr. M. Simon, living near Hillsboro, informs us that some disease is among his hogs, and is killing them off rapidly. He has already lost sixteen, and others have the disease. If any of our readers know anything about the nature of this disease or the remedy for it, they will confer a favor by giving us the facts. He says they exhibit no particular symptoms; the first notice they give of the infection is they quit eating and seem stupid, sticking the nose to the ground, and in five or six days die. They will not eat or drink anything; they appear a little swollen about the eyes, but exhibit no signs of pain or lameness, but seemingly starve to death.

FORT SNELLING.

Jerry Black's Opinion on the Sale.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

Information from Washington tells us that the War Department in making a settlement with Steele based its action solely upon an opinion of Jerry Black, Attorney General in Buchanan's Cabinet. The report of the Board appointed by Belknap to propose terms of settlement quoted this opinion; Mr. Belknap now quotes it in his defence; and the organs take it up, and hold it out as an answer when no other is possible.

We propose to demolish this last defense of the swindle very speedily.

Mr. Belknap, his Board of blockheads, and the organs have picked out two or three sentences of an opinion of Mr. Black, and have completely ignored the context and the circumstances under which the opinion was given. Here are the words they quote:

> The War Department has power given to it to sell the land in question. Having sold it your power is exhausted. You can do nothing more except to enforce the rights and perform the obligations which the agreement created.

From these few lines the gang argue that the original sale was valid and binding upon the Government.

Now let us read the full opinion of Mr. Black, and see what a different conclusion we shall reach. Here it is, the italics being ours:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1857.

SIR: In your letter of the 25th inst. you inclose me a written agreement between the agents of the United States and Franklin Steele for the sale of the Fort Snelling reserve, together with two letters addressed to you by Mr. Steele's agent, and you ask my official opinion thereon.

You make no statement of facts, and put no question of law, but leave me to infer from the naked papers what point it is upon which you desire my opinion.

Mr. Steele agreed to purchase the property for the sum of $90,000 to be paid in three equal annual payments on the first days of July, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

I take it for granted (though you do not say so) that the first installment of $30,000 has already been paid. He is entitled by the terms of this contract to a deed for the whole property, upon his giving satisfactory security for the balance of the purchase money. *What he now desires is some arrangement for securing the $60,000, which he yet owes, in such a manner that two thousand acres of the land would be free from incumbrance.*

The War Department has power given it to sell the land in question. Having sold it your power is exhausted. You can do nothing more except to enforce the rights and perform the obligations which the agreement created. The authority to make a contract implies no authority to change it after it is made. This contract entitles the purchaser to a deed as soon as he pays one-third of the price and gives satisfactory security for the remainder. A mortgage upon the whole of the land would be satisfactory, no doubt, since it is not to be presumed that property which sold for $90,000 will sell again for $60,000. But it may also be true that a lien on 2,000 acres less than the whole tract would be sufficient. This is a matter of fact—a question for your own judgment and discretion to answer. You may take any security which you deem sufficient, remembering always that security for a debt is that which makes it absolutely safe. I am, most truly,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

This is Mr. Black's opinion as he wrote it, and what does it amount to? It has not and does not pretend to have a particle of bearing upon the legality of the sale. Mr. Black was not asked if the sale was valid or not. Floyd was not such an ass as to show any doubts about the legality of his scheme. He put on a bold front, assumed that everything was regular, and asked of the Attorney-General to decide merely a minor point, concerning security. The sentences which the robber gang now quote have as much weight concerning the legality of the contract as if they had been uttered regarding Solon Shingle's "bar'l of apple-sass," and no more.

Then look a little farther: Mr. Black's opinion bears date Sept. 20, 1857, months before the Congressional investigation had established the fact that the sale was conceived and carried out with intent to defraud the Government. The organs have sought to convey the impression that the opinion was rendered *after* the investigation. The truth is that when Jerry Black wrote the above letter he could not possibly have known *all* the circumstances which rendered the contract fraudulent without himself being accessory to the fraud.

It is therefore evident that the opinion is no defense of the fraud at all: first, because it was not intended to bear upon the legality of the contract, and, second, because if it had been so intended, after events would have rendered it nugatory.

We now await with curiosity to learn where the organs of the thieves will find a new defense.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

From the New York Express, Aug. 11.

The neighborhood of No. 58 Vesey street was considerably excited about 8 o'clock this morning, when it became known that an attempt at murder and suicide had been committed in the building. It is partly occupied by Messrs. Schlonlank & Steinbart, cigar manufacturers, who have an office in the lower part, and, on the third floor, a large number of males and females are employed manufacturing cigars. Soon after 8 o'clock this morning, Ephraim Steinhart, a brother of a member of the firm, who had been working there, came behind Mr. Schlonlank in the work-room, and without saying a word, deliberately discharged a pistol at him, the ball entering just behind the left ear, and immediately afterwards shot himself, the ball entering about two inches from the left nipple, and inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound.

Information was promptly sent to the Centre street Hospital, and Dr. Fleming and one of his assistants started with an ambulance for the place, but met Schlonlank, who was being conveyed there in a wagon by direction of a druggist in the neighborhood, to whose store he had been taken. The doctor returned with him to the hospital, and attended to his injuries, while the assistant proceeded to No. 58 Vesey street. Steinhart was lying on the floor, but not bleeding very copiously. He appeared, however, to be suffering from the effects of poison as well, and near him was found a phial labeled "Noclan" poison, which had been purchased at 332 Eighth avenue. It was intended for external application, and it is believed that after shooting Mr. Schlonlank, he swallowed a portion of the contents, and then shot himself.

The affair took place in the presence of the work people, but they are all Germans, and little information could be obtained from them. Their attention was at first attracted by the report of a pistol; they saw Steinhart standing close behind the other, and the second discharge took place before any of them had sufficient presence of mind to interfere. When the doctor arrived, Steinhart was vomiting freely and considerable blood was thrown up. He was in the ambulance, and lies on a bed in the same room with the man he attempted to murder.

Coroner Young reached the hospital about 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking the ante-mortem statements of the dying men. Schlonlank, however, is not considered in any immediate danger, but the other, it is thought, cannot possibly survive. He was very low, and when spoken to would only shake his head and say, "I know nothing about it." He was constantly calling for water; his eyes were glassy, and a death-hue overspread his face. He is apparently not more than 23 or 24 years of age. Schlonlank is possibly a little over 50.

After considerable trouble the wounded man was induced to make a statement of the occurrence, but the cause of attack still remains a mystery and evidently involves some family matters which it is not desired to make public. Mr. Schlonlank stated in substance as follows: "Steinhart is a brother of my partner, we carry on the segar manufacturing business at No. 58 Vesey street; about eight weeks ago he came to learn the business and was set to work in the manufactory. He made rapid progress. I took a great deal of pains to teach him, and he became quite an expert. A week ago last Friday he was sitting at work and a tender tobacco leaf lay on the table. I said, 'I will show you how to make this up.' I made a cigar, and then he said, 'How is it that you make them up so rough and I make them so smooth?'

"'Oh,' I said, 'if you are so clever, I shall not teach you any more.'

"I told his brother of it, and said that as he was now an expert we could pay him the same as we paid the others. Nothing more occurred. He was at work on Friday, but I had not seen him since until this morning. I came to Vesey street about twenty minutes to 8 o'clock, and was sitting in the office; soon afterwards Steinhart came in, said good morning, and went up to the work room; not long afterwards I also went up, and after giving out some work went to the ice-cooler; then I heard the report of a pistol, felt a pricking sensation near my left ear, and turning round saw Steinhart standing close behind me; I rushed from the room, and had scarcely reached the stairs when I heard a second report; that is all I know; I was taken to a druggist's store, and then brought here."

He was asked if Steinhart had ever evinced any symptoms of insanity, but he said that he had not. "Have you no idea of the cause of his attempting your life?" he was asked, and he replied, "Oh, he has acted somewhat strangely, but it was about some family matters of which I don't wish to speak."

Jeff. Davis' Majority of One.

From Senator Foote's Reminiscences.

By what means Mr. Davis managed to become President I never exactly knew, though I have learned through quite a direct channel that he received for this office in the Convention by which he was chosen a majority of one vote only over Howell Cobb, of Georgia. He was only elected to the place of Provisional President. Had not hostilities been actually commenced at once, he would certainly have been beaten in the popular election which afterward occurred. It was, therefore, all-important for him that the war should be begun as soon as possible, for nothing could be more certain than that the election of a new Executive Chief in the midst of war would not be deemed safe or prudent. Hence the precipitate order to fire on Fort Sumter, which was dispatched to Charleston.

An Acrostic on Bismarck.

An acrostic of a personal nature on Prince Bismarck has just brought very unpleasant consequences on Dr. Sigi, the responsible editor of the *Bremse*, a comic journal published at Munich. Despite the pleading of the defendant that the verses might apply to any other Bismarck, and that in any case they meant no harm, the jury found a verdict declaring him guilty of insulting the Imperial Chancellor in the exercise of his State functions; and Dr. Sigi was forthwith condemned in costs, with the addition of four months' imprisonment. The latter part of this sentence was, however, reduced to one month, when the defendant threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 14, 1873.

The monarchical movement in France which hedges about the Count de Chamord is persistently kept up by the Legitimists. They have prepared a sort of governmental contract, and, if he will agree to be bound by it, they will agree to make him King of France. If he does not accept their terms, their influence will be given in favor of the Republic.

Boston Harbor came near rivaling the Potomac River with a steamboat massacre yesterday. The Favorite, with 150 excursionists,—just the number on board the murderous Wawaset,—was found to be on fire, and a panic among the passengers was the natural result. Fortunately, a vessel came alongside in time to relieve them of the necessity of jumping into the water, as the passengers of the Wawaset were compelled to do, and no lives were lost.

When the damage done by the storm which visited New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, day before yesterday, is summed up by the aid of the telegraph, it is found to be very great. On the Erie, the New Jersey Southern, the Pennsylvania Central, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and in fact nearly every through line in these three States, many miles of track were washed away, or so covered with land-slides or floods as to be nearly impassable. Pittsburgh reports that so violent a rainfall has never before occurred there, and throughout the country bridges, culverts, dams, and roadways have been destroyed, and a great deal of private property devastated.

Between two hundred and three hundred delegates, representing one-third of the counties of the State, were in attendance yesterday at the Iowa Convention of Anti-Monopolists, at Des Moines. The resolutions of the Convention cut it loose from existing parties, and pledge its supporters and candidates to an independent political movement. The legislative control of corporations, including the National Banks as well as the railroads, the readjustment of the tariff to a revenue basis, including the abolition of all duties on salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, the repeal of the salary-grab, and restitution of the pay pocketed, the reservation of public lands for actual settlers, and general denunciations of all forms of corruption comprehend the gist of the platform adopted. A full State ticket was nominated, led by Jacob G. Vale, of Van Buren County, for Governor, and Frederick O'Donnell, of Dubuque, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Madrid Government and the Carlists unite in furnishing two thoroughly characteristic pieces of Spanish [illegible]. Not succeeding very well in crushing the organized insurrections which threaten the Republic, and determined not to be balked of all prey, the Spanish Minister of State gives notice that all the insurgents who have fled abroad for refuge are to be brought back under the extradition laws. What the Government wants them for it is not hard to surmise. The inhumanity of the Carlists at Igualada supplies the other specimen of Peninsular ferocity. A large body of its defenders, when the town surrendered, sought protection in a church. The Carlists at once breached the walls with their artillery, and then poured in streams of burning petroleum. As the suffocated and scorched Republicans ran out, they were picketed on bayonets. Another force which had defended the castle were shot when they surrendered.

Lord Dufferin has not been as good as his word; or else his avowed determination to be governed in his action by Parliament had a treacherous meaning. Yesterday, in defiance of petitions, memorials, addresses by Parliamentary committees, and the many expressions of public opinion which have besought him to allow the House of Commons to continue its investigation of the Canada Pacific Railway scandal, he prorogued Parliament. In doing so, he announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to look into the matter, and that Parliament would be called upon at an early day to consider its report. The scene in the House of Commons when that body was called to the Senate Chamber for prorogation was one of the most violent disorder. The messenger of the Government was greeted with derisive groans and jeers, and 100 of the 130 members present refused to respect the summons. A meeting of the Opposition was held at once after the prorogation, and they mean to make Canada very hot for the Governor-General and his Cabinet.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday and generally strong. Mess pork was in good demand, and 10@15c per brl higher, at $16.00 cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and ½c higher, at 7¾c per lb for winter, and 7⅝c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7¼@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9⅝c for short middles, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were active and steady at 4¼c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active and a shade firmer at 91c per gallon. Flour was strong and quiet. Wheat was active, and 1c lower on options, closing at $1.22 cash, $1.17¼ seller the month, and $1.11¼ seller September. Corn was active and 1c higher, closing at 39⅝c cash, and 38⅝c seller September. Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 27⅜c seller the month, and 26½c seller September. Rye was quiet and steady at 60c. Barley was in good demand, and 1@1½c higher, closing at 96c for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were active and steady at $4.30@4.90. Cattle were fairly active, but lower, selling chiefly at $2.25@5.00 for poor to good grades. Sheep were scarce and nominal.

It is very evident, from Earl Granville's reply to Baron Reuter's communication in regard to his Persian concession, that England does not propose to undertake any more East India Companies. Reuter set forth his patriotic purpose of turning all the honor and glory of his enterprise over to the English people, if he might have the profits. As a compensation for this generous offer, however, he desired that the English Government should give him its assurance that, in case of any differences between the Shah of Persia and the Baron de Reuter, it would recognize the validity of the latter's contract, and protect his rights as a British subject. Earl Granville's reply expressed the most lively hope that Baron Reuter would have smooth sailing, and the greatest gratification at the prospective improvements in the Shah's dominion, but also remarked that the Government must respectfully decline to bind itself to protect the venturesome Baron. The probable result of this correspondence will be Reuter's abandonment of the enormous concession. He will scarcely care to undertake single-handed a gigantic enterprise of internal improvements in a country where the law of contracts is not very clearly established, and where the supreme ruler has a summary way of settling them in his own favor.

It is believed that that gigantic sample of American enterprise, heralded with such a grand flourish of trumpets a few months ago, and known as the Samana Bay Company, will shortly collapse. When it was first announced that a company of New York capitalists had obtained a perpetual lease of Samana Bay, and special grants that would eventually throw the whole Island of San Domingo into their control, we were asked to admire Gen. Grant's good judgment, and called upon to regret that we did not sustain his project of annexation. We were told that the Company were going to set up a Government of its own, fly a special flag, take American commerce under its protection, and add uncounted millions to the wealth of this country. A Governor was dispatched to establish the Company's new rule, and steamers were to carry off the American population faster than Europe could supply the loss. It was to be a second and a grander East India Company. But, after the first spurt of enthusiasm, the Samana Bay Company dropped completely out of sight. The enterprise has not been heard of for months; and now a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been looking it up, says that it is extremely difficult to induce anybody to talk about it. Stockwell, the President, has gone down under a load of speculation which would have sunk a stronger man than he; Hussard, the Secretary, has gone off to Europe, evidently satisfied that its attractions are superior to those of San Domingo; Clews and Barlow haven't time to talk about it; Dr. Howe, who had found a glorious mission for the propagation of the American Eagle, thinks that he hasn't been treated well; Gen. Dick Taylor, who went down to Samana Bay as a Special Commissioner, failed to make a favorable report; and the whole enterprise looks like a fizzle. It is said that Baez did not even receive his first year's rent, $150,000, and it is predicted, with a show of reason, that, if he did, he will never get another installment. From the present prospect, the United States Government is not likely to be involved in any international troubles on account of Samana Bay.

THIRD-TERM LITERATURE.

The St. Louis *Globe* (Republican) is satisfied that there is a purpose on the part of a certain portion of the party to nominate Gen. Grant for a third term, and right manfully does it declare that such a proceeding is not to be tolerated. The suggestion, that because a third term is not prohibited by the Constitution, therefore it is proper, meets with no countenance from the *Globe*, which answers back that "There are several other things which the Constitution does not forbid, but which public opinion does. It does not expressly forbid the taking of public money for the enrichment of officials; no constitutional barrier stood in the way of the salary-grabbers, but the people will deal with them, we opine, much as the Republicans of Iowa dealt with Senator Harlan. When public men affront public opinion, they are very apt to go into private life."

The same paper declares that against a third term public opinion is so firmly fixed, is so universal and deep-rooted, that it would be mere madness in any party to assail it. It declares that "ninety-nine out of an hundred Republicans to-day feel something very like indignation when it is proposed that a President shall be chosen for a third term," and that the party would be "sacrificed by a nomination which they believe would not be sustained by the people." The *Globe* advises those Republicans who favor Cæsarism that it will never be submitted to by the country, and tells them to "quit talking of the third-term business as if it were even a remote possibility."

All this is very well, but what is the St. Louis *Globe* going to do about it in case the President says that, if his friends want his services for President a third term, he will accept the office—that being the usual way of putting it? If the President wants the nomination, he has the machinery in hand to get it, unless more stoutly opposed than he seems likely to be. If nominated, how is he to be defeated? There was a time when the people could defeat the re-election of an incumbent of the Presidency. Can it be done now? Can the Republican party itself go back upon its record in the matter of Federal interference in elections? Look at the Pennsylvania election of October, 1872,—the most notable fraud ever committed under the forms of universal suffrage in this country. Let the Republicans read the report made by Senators Carpenter, Anthony, Hill, Alcorn, Trumbull, and Logan upon the barefaced, fabricated election returns in Louisiana, made through the procurement of the Federal officers, and upheld and enforced by the orders of the President, and say what probabilities there are of defeating the re-election of a President who desires to be elected. Let them read the several celebrated speeches of Senator Morton on the subject of counting the Electoral votes and declaring the result, and the impossibility of the people electing a President so long as a majority of either House of Congress is in favor of the election of an opposing candidate. We do not mean that President Grant would cause himself to be declared elected by force even if the votes were against him, but what we would like to know is this: Would the *Globe* oppose his election if he was nominated for the third term? The Indianapolis *Journal* has said substantially that it would. Let a few more anti-third-term newspapers be equally explicit. Opposing his nomination is one thing, and a very small thing; but if he is nominated, will the *Globe* and these other papers which so vehemently oppose Cæsarism oppose Cæsar? A few words on this subject would have some influence on the Convention.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

The McLean County election will be typical of a number of county elections in Illinois this year. Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., ex-Railroad Commissioner, has been nominated by the Farmers' Convention for County Treasurer, and the present incumbent of the office has been renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats have made no nomination. Col. Morgan has written a letter saying that in his opinion neither of the existing political parties is competent to deal with the abuses of which the farmers complain. It is presumed that his opponent holds the contrary opinion. At all events, the two Republican newspapers at Bloomington hold the contrary opinion. An issue is thus made up, and, as we remarked, the contest is a typical one.

Of all the new party movements of the day, the farmers' movement is the most healthful and promising. We have no fear that it will become an agrarian party, or a mob party, or a law-breaking party. We believe that it will put an end or at least give a check to the prevailing corruption in politics. So far as it has this aim and tendency, we shall support it. We do not believe that the Republican party can do this thing. And the reason is, that, whenever any fraud or corruption is discovered in the party, especially if it be in a high quarter, it is the bounden duty of the party press and politicians to defend it, and not only so, but to stone everybody who doesn't. Take the Leet & Stocking case, and the New York Custom-House generally. It is not too much to say that every moral principle was turned upside down by the Administration organs in dealing with the subject. A small portion of them, it is true, paid to virtue the homage of silence; they said nothing about it. So far as the correcting of any abuses was concerned, they might as well have been in the Leet & Stocking interest. It was confidently promised that, after the exigencies of the campaign were passed, a new leaf would be turned over. Not only would the Administration busy itself with needed reforms, but the leading men of the party would speak forth the words of truth and soberness. Indeed, we ventured to predict something of this kind ourselves. Yet the first thing done was to crush Louisiana beneath the heel of Kellogg and his crew, in defiance of the plainest requirements of the Constitution. Next came the salary-grab, and now we have the Fort Snelling swindle. A pattering rain of small Treasury defalcations is falling all the time. If we suppose that the Republican party is capable of "throwing" the railroad men, who certainly have as many rights in the party as anybody else has, having voted as faithfully and paid their money as regularly as any other class, it is perfectly evident that the party is not capable of dealing with its own corruptions generally, for the reason that there is no place to begin. The rule is to hit the first mouth that opens, by way of encouraging the rest to keep their mouths shut.

Col. Morgan, if elected Treasurer of McLean County, will take just as good care of the public funds as anybody else has ever done. Negro suffrage will be just as secure while he is collecting taxes as before. The amendments of the Constitution will be as carefully maintained; and, if he chooses to lift up his voice against the frauds of which Republicans or Democrats are guilty here and there, he will not be read out of the party in consequence thereof. Having read himself out, that job is performed once for all. He is now free to speak his mind on all occasions, and we are glad to find him exercising that liberty.

FORT SNELLING.

The proof of the Fort Snelling fraud is so clear and overwhelming that there can be no question as to what the duty of Congress and of the Government is in the matter. The whole transaction from beginning to end is tainted with fraud, and the report of the Military Commission of 1871, and of the Secretary of War communicating the same to Congress, is, if possible, more suggestive of fraud than the original trade made by Secretary Floyd in 1857. In 1857, Floyd made a contract with Franklin Steele, a Democratic politician, by which the United States contracted to convey to Steele 7,900 acres of land, known as the Fort Snelling reservation, for $90,000, one-third to be paid in cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. The $30,000 cash was paid. At the next session of Congress, the House of Representatives investigated the transaction, and the Committee reported the sale to be fraudulent. The Secretary of War, in consequence of this action, declined to convey the title to Steele, but did put him in possession of a portion of the land and ferry, at which he has ever since been collecting tolls. In 1870, he applied to the War Department for rent since 1861, for the use and occupation of the fort by the United States troops, demanding $24,000. A joint resolution was smuggled through both Houses of Congress in May, 1871, authorizing the Secretary of War to select so much of the Fort Snelling reservation as was needed for a permanent military post, and to "quiet the title" to said reservation, and to settle all claims relating thereto. Under this resolution, a board of three army officers was appointed, who examined the matter, and reported it would be "equitable" for the United States to retain the $30,000, and convey to Steele in fee 6,394 acres; and for Steele to convey to the United States the fort and 1,521 acres. The Secretary of War promptly ratified this report, and executed the conveyance. The Military Commission who investigated this matter, and reported the bargain which Secretary Belknap has affirmed, make but a passing reference to the proceedings in the House of Representatives in 1858 in relation to this matter, though that action was sufficient to prevent Floyd completing the fraudulent sale, but they travel out of their way to bolster up the legality of the original sale in the following paragraph:

> The Attorney-General, on the 28th of September, 1857, *whose official opinion upon the legality of this sale was asked by the Secretary of War*, says: "The War Department has the power given it by Congress to sell the land in question. Having sold it, your power is exhausted. You can do nothing more except to enforce the rights and perform the obligations which the agreement created." This contract entitles the purchaser to a deed as soon as he pays one-third of the price, and gives "satisfactory security" for the remainder.

We call attention to this opinion of the Attorney-General, published in full in THE TRIBUNE this morning, from which the reader will see that his opinion of the legality of the sale was not asked at all; the only question was whether the property, having been sold under a contract, the Secretary of War could change the contract so as to let Steele have 2,000 acres free of any lien for the balance of the purchase money. The Military Board, therefore, have asserted as a fact that which is not true, and they virtually suppress the other fact, that the action in the House of Representatives in 1858 so stamped the transaction with fraud that neither Floyd nor Steele dared go further with the matter at that time.

Twelve years later, Steele found a state of things better suited to his purpose. Associating with him certain Republicans, a descent was made on Congress. In the House, a Democrat was selected to make the report of the joint resolution of 1871, and the thing was silently hurried through both Houses, precisely as was the resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to settle the Chorpenning claim.

Fortunately, the country is not without a remedy. The United States cannot be bound by the fraudulent acts of its agents. The original contract made by Floyd was never matured, because Steele never made the two remaining payments, nor did he ever give security therefor. He had no lawful claim at any time since 1858, except for the return of his $30,000. There was nothing in the joint resolution of 1871 which can be tortured into giving validity to the Floyd sale to Steele in 1857; on the contrary, that resolution carefully avoided any reference to that sale, the object being to keep the fraud secret until completed. The original sale being fraudulent in purpose, and its terms having never been complied with, the United States are not prejudiced as to their claim to the land by any acts of their officers in the premises. Nor is Congress precluded from asserting the national right in this matter by the action of Secretary Belknap. The prohibition of legislation impairing the validity of contracts has no application to the legislation of Congress, which body may, by law, declare the entire transaction of Belknap and his officers to be null and void, and set aside the whole pretended contract and sale. If, during the proceedings, Steele or his assignees acquired any rights in the land, he can assert them at law by a proper action. What the public have a right to demand in the premises is such a defense of their rights as a private owner would make. Let Mr. F. Steele have just what the law will give him, and nothing more. It is for Congress to take the necessary steps, as it can easily do, to dispossess these land-grabbers.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE CHINESE.

A gentleman sent a communication to THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago, in which he complained that the few Chinamen who have come to Chicago and quietly settled down in the laundry business are already the objects of ridicule for the street-boys, of abuse for the car-drivers, and of petty persecutions by the rabble, whenever they make their appearance on the streets. A couple of weeks ago another gentleman had to interfere to protect a Chinaman from assault by a white competitor in business, though the only provocation which the Mongolian had given was, that he had started another laundry in the immediate neighborhood. Perhaps, also, he did better work at fairer prices. There is reason to believe that these incidents are samples of the persecution of the Chinese in California and some of the Western Territories, where they are found in greater numbers. A correspondent, writing from San Francisco to the New York *Tribune*, takes this view of the matter, and gives good reasons for it. The Chinamen are persecuted, not because "We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor," but because they are Chinamen. The abuse comes from the mob classes of San Francisco, to whom both political parties pander. At election-times, the politicians on all sides raise the banner of "Chinese expulsion," and the successful party prescribes restrictions, imposes special taxes, cuts off pig-tails, in obedience to popular clamor. Experience in other cities shows that newspapers, Legislatures, Common Councils, conventions, and other political institutions will join in an unjust persecution for political ends. The Common Council of San Francisco have passed some infamous ordinances in this interest. The present Mayor has done himself credit by vetoing some of the most shameless, such as that of imposing a $15 fine upon every incoming Chinaman for vaccination (which was intended to act as a prohibitory tax), and the ordinance to deprive Chinamen of their back hair. But there are oppressive local laws which are enforced against the Chinese exclusively. One is that there shall be 500 cubic feet of air in each room of a tenement-house for every occupant, and a fine of $10 is imposed for every violation. But the Chinese tenants alone are made to comply with the ordinance, while the rich owners of the tenements, and the white tenants, are not molested.

The plea that Chinese labor is driving off white labor is very effectually exploded by the same correspondent. California has 40,000,000 acres of arable lands, and a population of only 560,247 people. Of these, 149,473 are in San Francisco. It is preposterous to assert that a State of the extent and resources of California cannot sustain half a million people without one class interfering with the other. It will take several times this population to develop its natural wealth. The real trouble is, that too large a portion of the white population flocks to the city, instead of availing itself of the opportunities which the country offers. If the Chinese laborers fare better than the white laborers, it is not because they work for less wages, which is by no means the rule, but because they are more industrious and frugal. The Chinaman does not stay idle. If he cannot get one class of work, he takes another, while the white laborer insists upon having the kind of work which suits him, or he won't work at all. One gentleman who had occasion to employ 100 laborers advertised and had 350 applications within three days from that class of white men who are constantly growling about Chinese cheap labor. But only a dozen out of all these applicants consented to take the job as soon as they found out that they were required to go out of the city. Several gentlemen who employ Chinamen testify that they would naturally prefer to engage white men, but that they find the Chinamen more faithful. Another advantage of employing Chinese labor is, that the men work in gangs, with a foreman of their own and a cook of their own. The employer deals directly with the foreman, who is responsible for his workmen, and he has no trouble about boarding his hands or watching them individually. It is said that the Chinamen never desert a job they have once undertaken. They ask good prices and have no reason to cut under, as, under their system, they are more desirable than white laborers. They are temperate, orderly, and trustworthy.

The bulk of the disinterested evidence that comes from California is in favor of the theory that the Chinese immigrants are harassed and persecuted by the mob and those who cater to it, and for no good reason. The San Francisco people, individually or in their local Government, have nothing to do with the general question whether it would have been better or not to keep the Chinese out of the country altogether. The Government made a treaty by which the Chinese were given the right to come here, and the country has enjoyed some remarkable advantages from this treaty. The San Francisco authorities cannot undertake to keep the Chinese out of the country in defiance of this treaty. If the treaty works badly, let it be abrogated. When the Chinamen come, they are entitled, so long as the treaty remains in force, to equal protection with all other peaceful and law-abiding people.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

A very remarkable murder case has just been closed in Ireland, which has created the most intense excitement and interest in that country and also in England. The defendant in the case was one Sub-Inspector Montgomery, who was arraigned for the murder of Mr. Glass, the Clerk in the Newtown-Stewart Bank, which took place about two years ago. He was imprisoned on the verdict of a Coroner's jury, but the feeling against him in the district was so strong that his trial was postponed until autumn of last year, and even then all persons living within five miles of the place were excluded from the jury. In the first instance, the jury failed to agree. In March last, he was tried a second time, and again the jury failed to agree. A few weeks ago he had his third trial, which ended in a conviction, and, after the conviction, the murderer confessed his crime.

The circumstances of the case were substantially as follows: On the 29th of June, 1871, Mr. Glass was murdered in the bank, in the middle of the afternoon, and the bank was robbed. He had been alone in the office that day, the proprietor of the bank being absent at a fair. In the house connected with the bank were Miss Thompson, a relative of the proprietor, and two servants. There were two offices in the bank, an inner and an outer, connected by two doors, but neither of them having any connection with the house, which was entered by a separate hall. At 3 o'clock, Mr. Glass, having transacted his business, was seen to shut the heavy outside door of the bank. Fifteen minutes before that time, three persons had seen him and spoken to him, and one of them testified that, while she was in the outer office, Mr. Glass turned into the inner office, and she heard a whisper. Mr. Glass usually dined at his lodgings across the street at a quarter after 3, but on this fatal Thursday he did not appear. Soon after 4 o'clock, Fanny MacBride, one of the servants, wished to see what time it was, and, looking through the glass door leading from the bank into the hall, at the bank clock, she saw blood in the office. She raised an alarm, and, on entering the office, the dead body of Mr. Glass was found lying in front of the counter. There were the marks of twelve blows on his head, and an office file was sticking into his brain through the ear. He had been struck in the inner office, as there was blood on a map there, and he had then started for the outside door, and on the way had run against the door between the inner and outer offices. The safe was rifled and left open. It was very evident the murder was done very shortly after 3 o'clock. The last person seen in the bank was one Moncrief, but he left before Glass was seen to come out and shut the outer door. Among those who were sent for to inspect the scene of the murder was Sub-Inspector Montgomery, and he treated it as a case of suicide. No suspicion was thrown upon him, however, until a woman came forward and testified that soon after 3 o'clock she saw a man come to the front door of the bank and look up and down the street, return to the office, and then come out and walk rapidly away, and that this man was Montgomery. This fact having been established, the testimony rapidly bgan to develop itself. The persons in the house testified that, between the time Mr. Glass was seen to shut the front door and Montgomery left the bank, noises were heard in the bank. It was shown that after he left the bank he asked at a railway crossing if his clothes were soiled. When sent for to inspect the body, he showed great negligence and indifference, except in trying to create the impression that it was a suicide and not a murder. Another witness testified that he met Montgomery on the road to a certain wood where the notes which he had taken from the safe were subsequently found.

This was the chain of circumstantial evidence which the prosecution established, and, although it would seem to be a remarkably strong one, the defense succeeded in breaking it twice, or weakening it so much as to cause the disagreement of two juries. This they accomplished by showing that there was not a trace of blood on his clothes, and that there was nothing found on his premises to criminate him. The weapon with which he killed his victim and the notes which he stole from the bank, when found, were covered with blood, and the defense made the point out of this that he could not have concealed them under his clothes without soiling them. The third jury which tried the case, however, did not deem these facts as at all damaging to the chain of circumstances, and brought in a verdict of guilty, whereupon the prisoner at once confessed the crime, after an interval of over two years from the time of its commission. The case is specially remarkable for the success of the defense in saving the prisoner from conviction so long, in the face of such overwhelming circumstantial evidence. It was probably with a feeling of decided relief that the miserable man confessed his crime after these two years of torturing uncertainties.

The Hartford *Courant* has been improving the pages of the last census by figuring up the chances of being struck by lightning. During the year 1870 there were 202 deaths from lightning out of 500,000 from all causes. During the same time there were 397 deaths from sunstroke, or nearly twice the number killed by lightning, and yet no one fears the sun, while thousands are afraid of a thunder-cloud. As an additional bit of consolation, the *Courant* also states that there were 1,345 deaths by suicide. In other words, the reader of this is six times as likely to kill himself as he is to be killed by lightning. There are some facts, however, which the *Courant* does not take into consideration in instituting its comparison between lightning and sunstroke. In the heat of the day, it it possible to get under shelter. In a thunderstorm, however, no place has yet been found which offers protection from lightning. The subtle and mysterious current has a way of penetrating into odd corners and the most remote places, and always makes its appearance when and where least expected. The mystery of lightning is its terror. The sun is an every-day affair to which mankind has become accustomed.

Of course there is a variety of gossip *apropos* of the approaching marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh, of the House of Guelph, and the Grand Duchess Maria, of the Romanoff family. The latest bone of contention, now that the marriage-portion is settled, concerns the particular Church in which the marriage is to be celebrated. One statement is to the effect that the marriage will take place in St. Petersburg, according to the rites of the Greek Church. But this, it is said, will excite the ire of the loyal Britishers. It is a wonder that the notion has not been suggested that they should be married in the Greek Church at St. Petersburg, in the English Church at London, in the Presbyterian Church at Glasgow or Edinburgh, and in the Catholic Church at Dublin or Cork. This would satisfy all the Russias and the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and, as the several marriages would be merely cumulative, the tie would be all the stronger, and the young people ought not to object.

It now appears that the Cure of Santa Cruz, whose fondness for plundering and massacreing on his own account brought him into trouble, was not subjected to the indignity of a vulgar military degradation, as has been stated, but was allowed to capitulate with military honors. On the 9th of July, an agreement was signed by himself and the Marquis de Valdespina, in which he resigned his command, and agreed to turn over all his troops, artillery, and munitions of war to the Marquis and leave the country, in consideration of safe conduct and all necessary securities to protect him from Carlists. It appears, however, that Don Carlos had so little faith in the signature of Santa Cruz that he ordered his troops to shoot him if he appeared at the head of his band. The order, however, was dated a week after the agreement with the Marquis de Valdespina, and in that time Santa Cruz reached the French frontier and passed over into Italy, to obtain forgiveness from the Holy Father, and ask permission to resume his religious duties.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The California election of a Legislature occurs on Wednesday, Sept. 3. It must be a matter, now, of profound unconcern with the Central Pacific Railroad magnates whether the Republicans or Democrats win, since the nominations of both have been equally controlled in the one great money-interest. That interest appears, also, to view with equal unconcern the numerous independent banners flung out all over the State, and stoutly upheld by men who feel at least the justice, if they do not know the strength, of their cause. So far as the next United States Senatorship is concerned, Mr. Casserly is counted out by the manipulation of the Democracy, and Gov. Booth by the same use of means in the Republican primaries.

—The Maine election of Governor, Legislature, etc., occurs on Monday, Sept. 8. The Republican nominee for Governor is Nelson Dingley, Jr., of the Lewiston *Journal*, understood to stand for Speaker Blaine as next United States Senator or Presidential candidate. The Democratic nominee is Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, twenty years retired from politics, and described now as "an uncompromising Democrat, who clings with remarkable tenacity to the primitive beliefs of the old Democratic school." The People's Movement, which began in Aroostook County, will express itself in State Convention at Bangor, to-morrow.

—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* says Col. W. R. Taylor, of Dane, was hit upon two months ago, and is as certain to be the Democratic nominee for Governor as Gov. C. C. Washburn is to be the Republican candidate for re-election.

—This is the way the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, an Administration, office-holding newspaper, "goes for" the salary-grabbers:

> Every Democratic Congressman from Ohio has drawn and kept his back pay.
> Every Democratic Congressman from Missouri has drawn and kept his back pay.
> Every Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania has drawn and kept his back pay.
> Every Democratic Congressman from Kentucky has drawn and kept his back pay.
> Every Democratic Congressman from New Hampshire has drawn and kept his back pay.
> The only Democratic Congressman from Michigan has drawn and kept his back pay.

—Also, the Indianapolis *Journal*, which is an Administration but says it is not a Morton organ, takes the salary-grabbers in hand, and, addressing itself to Mr. Machen, of Kentucky, says:

> We are not informed just how much back pay the Hon. Machen drew, though as the increase of salary dated back two years it is likely he drew it clear back to the first day in the morning. The fact that he served only three months would not make any difference to a genuine salary-grabber, the theory of the business being that services rendered had nothing to do with it and that the people had no rights which the grabber was bound to respect. The Hon. Machen is out in a letter defending the measure, and uses the same arguments used by others, viz.: that it was necessary and right. . . . The Kentucky ex-Senator is entitled to his opinion, and the people are equally entitled to theirs, which is that the salary-grab was a sneaking outrage in its every feature, that every man who drew a dollar of back pay under it was a party to a fraud, and that the law ought to be repealed.

—Messrs. Ramsey and Windom, who profess to represent Minnesota in the United States Senate, have permitted their organs to noise it abroad that they had drawn their share of the back pay swag and "covered" the amounts into the Treasury. Now that it has been proved that neither Ramsey nor Windom have returned the money to the Treasury, the organs try to sneak out of their unpleasant position by saying that the Senators have not drawn the plunder. A Ramsey organ, the *Press*, not the *Pioneer*, has still another excuse. It says there is no law under which the money can be returned.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—In the list of Senators who have pocketed the grab figures the name of the Vermont Senator, Morrill, as well as his Maine namesake, who kept his mouth shut for weeks while the papers of his State commended him for having restored the money to its rightful owner. Ferry, of Connecticut, is another man who people have been hoping would prove to be on the right side, but we regret to see his name in the list of grabbers.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The farmers' meeting at Baldwin City, on last Saturday, is significant. It is the first gathering of the kind that has been held in the State. It is the outburst of the farmers' movement to effect an organization and make up and promulgate the principles to conduct it in its course of action in its participation in public affairs. . . . This movement can accomplish no good without the enforcement of its principles by action independent of all other parties. The labor of the country has been encroached upon and oppressed long enough by organized capital. It cannot live longer under it, and it must organize to free and protect itself.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The people have more to fear in the future (as in the past), from the coalition of Republican and Democratic leaders, under the programme of "working in your old political parties," than in any other direction. When and where Democratic leaders refuse to disband or unite with those who desire to reform existing abuses, you may at once decide that the people are to be cheated; that the old party leaders propose to keep the people divided that they may divide the profits of office-holding and official speculation.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—The Democratic party has become the mere plaything of its enemies. Whenever it is about to sink out of sight they lend it a helping hand, lift it to the surface, and cheer it up with words of encouragement. Whenever it seems to be making too much headway against the stream, they adroitly heave Tammany around its neck and sink it again to the requisite level. Whether it sink or swim is a question for them to decide. The recollection of the Tammany frauds is one of the livest parts of the party, and no amount of talk about Credit Mobilier matters and the salary-grab can create an oblivion of the thirty millions robbery which Tammany is held to be responsible for.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—As widely as may Republicans differ in their purposes and conclusions from the Democratic party, they can but respect the evident manliness and honesty of purpose manifested by such Democrats as refuse to join the office-hunting hordes of disappointed politicians who in some parts of the country are at this time zealously engaged in defaming their old organization. Any man that will labor for the success of his party only so long as it promises official spoils, and then engage in the project of disgracing it, would, under like circumstances, practice treason to his country, or ridicule and disgrace the mother that nourished him in his youth.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Register, Administration.*

—A majority of our Democratic cotemporaries in this State (Wisconsin) seem to favor the same old party fight, in the coming campaign. They want a Democratic Convention and a straight Democratic ticket. They want the organization of the party kept intact. There may be wisdom in it, but we can assure our cotemporaries that as long as the Democratic organization is kept up, just so long will there be a difficulty in harmonizing and bringing together the elements of opposition to the Grant administration.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—If in Illinois and Iowa there should, after a general election, appear to be no prospect of the new power defeating the Republican party, it is not likely that it would be able to make headway in Missouri, where the Democratic majority is equally as well established as the Republican majority is in surrounding States. The movement must show vitality enough to wrest power from both parties or it will quickly subside. Wherever it has recently gone into any contest, whether in our own State or elsewhere, the result has surprised party leaders.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—The rumor of new parties gives us no alarm. When the time comes for a change, it will be made, and it will be right that it should be made, because public interests will demand it. But all the little caucuses of politicians which could be held from now until eternity could never in themselves result in the organization of a party good enough to become dominant in the United States.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

"THE FORTY-EIGHT-HOUR FERMENTATION PERIOD."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Neither your law-reporter nor your Washington correspondent seems to have stated the *whole* case concerning the "forty-eight-hour fermentation period" of distillers, recently the subject of adjudication in the United States Circuit Court.

The law of July 20, 1868, provides, among other things, that distillers shall select and put upon record, and abide under the severest penalties, the length of time that they will ferment their mash,—thus manifestly committing to the discretion of the distiller the determination of his fermenting period.

The tax in question is based, in legal effect, upon the quantity of mash which the distillery has the capacity to hold, and upon the length of time necessary to be used in its fermentation.

At Cincinnati and Aurora they require forty-eight hours; at Chicago and Peoria, on account of the difference of climate, they equally require seventy-two hours. Now, the overcharge sought to be recovered through the media of these suits arises as follows: That, although our distillers were obliged to, and did in fact, consume seventy-two hours in fermenting, yet the Commissioner of Internal Revenue required a tax as if but forty-eight hours had been employed; or, in other words, the Commissioner required the Chicago distiller to pay tax on one-third more grain than he actually used. And the only justification which has ever been urged in support of this arbitrary and absurd rule was, that fermentation—the Cincinnati standard being the absolute test—ought to be uniform throughout the United States.

The futility of attempting to establish this as a rule is shown in the fact that, although our distillers have thus been compelled to pay one-third more tax than the law authorizes, or than they got the benefit of, yet that they have, nevertheless, all continued to pay upon forty-eight hours and to ferment seventy-two hours. Your Washington correspondent was grossly imposed upon by the statement of some one at the Internal Revenue Bureau, to the effect that the practice under the seventy-two hours fermenting-period was productive of fraud upon the United States. Such pretence has never before been made, and is entirely false.

Again; the decision of the United States Circuit Court was merely a pro forma decision, in order to get the question before the United States Supreme Court for adjudication. Nor is there any such amount involved as the newspapers here say. Our firm has brought all the cases which are pending, and they do not collectively involve more than $90,000.

H. C. WHITNEY,
AUG. 13, 1873. Attorney for the Distillers.

CHICAGO AND FATHER MARQUETTE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's TRIBUNE, Dr. Bartlett seconds the motion, before offered by the late Col. Foster, that some demonstration in honor of Father Marquette be made during the present month of August, 1873, from the fact that he was here about this time, two centuries ago.

Why not include the name of Joliet in the commemoration? If I read the story correctly, Louis Joliet was the head of the expedition that discovered the Upper Mississippi, and which returned via Chicago. Joliet was the leader in behalf of the power of the French Government, and Marquette an ecclesiastical attache; though the latter had, perhaps, the clearest vision, and looked towards the future of a people here who should glorify the King of Kings.

But, if the name of Marquette only is to be honored, then is not the proposed demonstration a little premature? Some negotiation will need to be had with the State of Michigan before removing the dust of the missionary (even if it can be found), for, as Marquette's earlier labors were upon the soil of that Commonwealth, she may object to the plan altogether. Furthermore, when we erect the monument to Marquette, should not the corner-stone be laid at the bi-centennial of the time when, as Mr. Shea says (referring to Chicago), he first here "erected a house for human habitation, and an edifice for the worship of the Almighty." The period of Marquette's abode in this immediate locality, in the winter of 1674-'5, which he spent in sickness and self-sacrificing labor, takes the greatest hold upon our sympathies.

It will be proper to add that Mr. Barry, of the Chicago Historical Society; Gen. Smith, the historian of Wisconsin; and Judge Law, of Indiana, gave Nicholas Perrot the credit of being at Chicago two years before Father Marquette; and Charlevoix, the historian, said that Perrot, in the spring of 1671, from Green Bay "turned south and went to Chicagou, at the lower end of Lake Michigan, where the Miamis then were."

Yet other learned gentlemen, including Mr. Shea and the late Col. Foster, thought differently. The question, perhaps, will bear further investigation. At least, let us not place upon the monument of so good a man as Father Marquette any untruthful inscription; be not in haste to erect upon the walls of any unreliable castle a "blarney-stone" for Chicago to kiss.

Yours, HENRY H. HURLBUT.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1873.

INCREASED PAY.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of Aug. 8, 1873, you publish a list of the members of Congress that received their back pay, and those members that returned it. You credit our member of Congress, the Hon. A. R. Cotton, with returning it, which I believe is true. But the history of his case, as I am informed, is this: Mr. Cotton left Washington a few days after Congress adjourned, and drew all his pay, back and forward, and invested it in Treasury notes or Government bonds. After being at home a month or two, he found that the sentiment of his constituents was so terribly in earnest in opposition to his receiving the money at all, that he canceled the notes or bonds, and returned them to the Treasury. If this statement is not correct, Mr. Cotton can correct it. [illegible]

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MISSISSIPPI.

THE MONEY-ORDER FORGER.

His War Record—How He Discharged Himself from the Army—His Exploits in the Quartermaster's Department and as Bounty-Jumper—Remarkable Escapes from Custody.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* gives the following interesting particulars regarding the early exploits of Young, the money-order forger:

Soon after the war broke out he enlisted as a private soldier in a regiment which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Being quite young, and very skillful with a pen, he was detailed for the light duty of company clerk, and filled the position until sent to the hospital for physical disability. One of the peculiar traits of his life has been a remarkable tact for bringing himself into notice among strangers when he wanted to secure a coveted position. His polished manner, ready colloquial powers, excellence in penmanship, and youthful appearance, soon secured for him the responsible situation of chief clerk in the discharge office.

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Having mastered the details of the red-tape system for discharging soldiers from the hospitals on account of disability, the predominating element of his nature—forgery—came to the surface again, and he discharged himself. When he determined to discharge himself, he made out all the papers in his own handwriting as in other cases, and forged the line or two which the surgeon should have written as to disability, and the thing was complete with the exception of the name of the surgeon in charge of the hospital and of the General commanding the department. A few flourishes of the pen in his expert hand gave him all the confidence that was necessary in his ability to counterfeit those two names successfully. Before trying his skill on his own discharge, he practiced the thing a few months, to see how the plan worked, by

ISSUING FRAUDULENT DISCHARGES

to acquaintances in the hospital who were anxious to escape from the dangers of army life, and who were not entitled to any consideration of that kind from Uncle Sam. A large number of persons were discharged in this way. The papers were forwarded to Company Commanders, and to the Surgeon-General, and to the War Department; and to this day some of those men who were discharged in that way receive the usual honors bestowed upon men who saved the country.

Young's discharge papers had let him out of the service, but it was not known then that he was sailing down the Mississippi in search of new fields wherein to practice his deceptive arts upon the Government through the Quartermaster's Department.

A FINE-LOOKING WOMAN.

Near Vicksburg he resumed operations, and supported a partner of his joys in handsome style, whom he represented as his wife, and as the daughter of an old seafaring man of Philadelphia, who had been fortunate in securing many ducats on the briny deep. She was handsome, somewhat taller than Young, well-educated, a good dresser, quite modest withal, genial in general conversation, and, to the credit of her sex, let it be recorded that she adhered faithfully to the young man in more than one dark and trying hour. Although Young was fully competent to sustain himself creditably in the society of the place, constituted mostly of wives and daughters of army officers and camp followers, there is no doubt that the diplomacy of the woman was of great service in advancing him from one round to another up the ladder of promotion. His temperate habits, excellent taste in dress, expert penmanship, quick perception, and active temperament, were strong points in his favor. The Quartermasters of those halcyon days needed men of this kind, and when they came with the additional recommendation of pretty dark eyes and dimity, the appeal for position was irresistible. At all the impromptu balls and parties, given in deserted mansions of our Southern fellow-citizens by this army circle, the society of Mr. Young's partner was much sought after. Meanwhile he was mastering the forms of the office in which he was employed, preparatory to a

GRAND SWOOP ON THE TREASURY.

In the course of time he was ready, and among the trophies that dazzled the eyes of his partner were $900 drawn upon vouchers made out and signed and countersigned for three hundred cords of wood at $3 per cord. A number of such forgeries are alleged against him; more enormous in size, daring in execution, and brilliant in design for concealment, than the reader would probably credit if stated. The enormous transactions of Quartermasters on the Mississippi—indeed everywhere—as well as the confused condition of accounts between Washington and these assistant Quartermasters, for want of clerical force at the seat of Government to keep the records up to date, gave Young a comparatively open field, and he improved it. He alone, perhaps, can tell whether this or his next venture paid the best. Both were on a grand scale. When it was about time to get out of the Mississippi Valley, the wily young scamp selected bounty-jumping as most likely to pan out well. This was about the time Father Abraham was shaking dry bones in a hundred valleys by his repeated calls for "three hundred thousand more." Money flowed like milk and honey in the promised land, at the headquarters of the Provost Marshals throughout the Northern States, one of whom was located in each Congressional District. Drafted men who did not want to enter the army did not hesitate to pay any price that was demanded by the substitute. Committees from townships and wards that were behind in filling quotas skirmished around lively after men like Young, who were willing to take the place of drafted men for a valuable consideration. Young seemed to be fortunate in striking money opportunities at the right moment. When he

WENT INTO BOUNTY-JUMPING

it was customary for ward committees, and private parties who were drafted and who wanted a substitute, to pay the consideration direct to the proxy. This plan encouraged bounty-jumping to such an extent that it was abandoned. Subsequently the money was paid to the Provost Marshal, who reserved all but a mere mite until the substitute reached the regiment to which he had been assigned, except in rare cases where the Marshal was satisfied that the man would not desert if the money was given to him or his friends. Young commenced in the Eastern States, visiting one district after another in rapid succession, accepting from $500 to $1,000 each, receiving the money in hand and deserting forthwith. He was accompanied by his faithful female friend, who gave all the necessary assistance in furnishing the means for escape when her partner was under the usual guard, which in forty-nine out of fifty times was a sort of formal way. He visited Boston, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and many intermediate towns, until the amount of money drawn probably reached $100,000.

In the meantime his operations at Governor's Island and along the Mississippi excited some attention, and measures were taken to effect a capture. Capt. John F. Oliver, Provost-Marshal of the Seventeenth District of Ohio, at Alliance, was notified to keep a close watch around Unity, Columbiana County, which was in his territory, and which was the native place of Young. After Young made the famous tour mentioned, he lived in elegant style in Boston, spending part of a winter there, and was very extravagant in squandering money, mostly in expensive ornaments and high living. He was successful in being introduced into good society, and had a gay time with his accomplished companion. It will be painful to those who repose implicit confidence in detectives to learn that Young himself has given one of the principal reasons why he was obliged to leave Boston and its environs was because the "bleeding process" was resorted to freely by some of the guardians of law and order who had got a clue to his crime and plethoric purse. In January, 1865, he left Boston to travel in the West, and on the way stopped at his old home, where he was arrested by Burr Beans and S. B. Porter, special agents at the office of Capt. Oliver.

It may be interesting to detail some of the circumstances of this arrest and its history, as the prisoner came within a dot of eluding the officers, made two escapes subsequently, and was caught in some barefaced forgeries while in the custody of Capt. Oliver. The agents, Messrs. Beans and Porter, proceeded to Unity via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to Columbiana, and from thence in a sleigh to the objective point, ten miles distant. At Unity, they took the usual measures to find out the exact whereabouts of the person wanted, and, while moving about the village, were recognized by a relative of Young as men whom he had seen at Capt. Oliver's headquarters, at Alliance. Before the agents reached the house where Young and his irrepressible partner were stopping, the relative had been there, and, either purposely or incidentally, mentioned the arrival of Provost-Marshal agents in the village. The arrival of such dignitaries in country villages and out of the way places invariably resulted in general gossip about the neighborhood as to the business of the strangers, for Provost-Marshals and their emissaries were a power in the land. Young was suddenly seized with a notion that he would run across a few farms while the agents were in town.

It was almost dark when they drove down to the house so recently vacated by "Johnny," as his apparently distressed female companion called him. They started in pursuit, on foot, across fields, and woods, and ravines, through deep snow, following the imprint of Johnny's neat gaiter boot. Over a mile from the house he took to a well-beaten path in the snow, along a road-way. This he followed until captured, three or four miles from the village, in a narrow lane into which he turned and secreted himself in a fence-corner, thinking his pursuers, whom he caught sight of in a sleigh that had been pressed into service, would pass by on the main road. Wherever a break in the snow was observed at the roadside, and at the cross-roads, the men stopped, satisfied themselves as to the direction those exquisite little feet had taken, then pushed on. If a young country swain had not been pressed to leave his lass at a farm-house and join in the pursuit, the fugitive would have escaped.

Johnny was "arrayed in purple and fine linen," so to speak, for his entire garb was of the finest quality of French cloth of the most beautiful tints, and so delicately harmonized in color that one would think the good yeomanry of the village could regard him in no other light than that of a lucky man in a speculation, or a most consummate rascal. His indiscretions in early life had a tendency to impress them with the latter idea. He talked incessantly for two hours after his arrest, and rapidly. After a hearty supper at the village, a kiss and $50 from his "pearl of great choice," the young man joined the agents and went to Alliance.

On account of his extreme neatness of person and pleasant ways he was not subjected to imprisonment in the regular guard-room, but was made a special charge and remained out in the guard quarters, and was allowed to keep his money and buy such food as he wanted. He preferred day board at a hotel, and paid the board of himself and a soldier to enjoy that privilege. The confidence reposed in him was misplaced. He whisked around a corner one Sunday evening—there was a rushing sound—the sudden splitting of a long crack through the atmosphere—and he was gone. He ran south. The loadstone of his life lived east—at Unity. It was night. Messrs. Beans and Porter drove fourteen miles and stationed themselves at points where he would probably pass on going to his sweetheart, and captured him about 12 o'clock that night, snugly covered up in a cutter, the driver of which was engaged to carry him to a town near by. He offered to secure them a good round sum if they would give him three jumps to start with but it was declined. He stopped boarding at a hotel.

Having gathered what information could be obtained against the prisoner of a criminal nature, and having [illegible] to send him to Cincinnati, Capt. Oliver gladly relinquished his slippery trust. While in the guard-house at Alliance the prisoner forged orders for the arrest of various parties in the East; persons whom he supposed were operating against him—had given him away—signing the name of Capt. Oliver, and using the official paper of the Captain's office. It is only necessary to say that the loan of paper to the prisoner never done any harm to the interest of the Government; but it *did* serve to show what an inveterate inkslinger he was, and to what extent he would go. Some of those letters were models of business-like statements.

Johnny was taken from Alliance to Cincinnati, and from thence to New York, where he drugged the guard with pies prepared for that purpose, got away, and let out seventeen other prisoners. His wife was at Winchester, Va. She started immediately to meet him in the West, and her trail led to his third arrest in Milwaukee. The result of his trial was a sentence for ten years to Dry Tortugas; but, in consideration of some sort of influence he exerted in bringing others to justice, and in making friends who had the ear of President Johnson, the sentence was changed to Sing Sing, and shortened. Parties who are familiar with the face of this expert in crime saw him at Washington hobnobbing with Gen. Baker's Government detectives, and boarding at a prominent hotel with the woman who had followed his fortunes from the beginning. Whether he ever served the sentence to imprisonment is not known to the writer, but it is fair to presume that he served part of it, at least, and was pardoned out when the Government generously opened its prison doors a few years ago and let out the principal part of those who were convicted by court-martial. How the young forger managed to get into the Money-Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office as a clerk, when honest young men all over the prairies of Illinois were waiting for something of that sort, remains to be found out.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad have erected a new depot and passenger station at Mount Forest, nine miles from the city.

It is proposed to so arrange the recitations in the University at Evanston, that students attending from the city can board at home.

The awards of contracts on the new Harrison Street Police Station were made to the lowest bidders, as found in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

At an executive meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared, payable Sept. 5, 1873.

The Ellsworth Zouaves intend to leave the city on Saturday, for Geneva Lake, Wis. Every member is expected to be present at Thursday evening's meeting, to perfect arrangements.

Constable W. M. Burt, of Wilmington, Ill., left the city yesterday with Joseph Bombay, who was arrested by Detective Tyrrell on the charge of stealing two horses and a buggy from Mr. B. W. Warner, of that town.

Mr. Moody's Sunday-school excursion will leave the Illinois Central Depot at 8:30 o'clock this morning promptly. No tickets can be purchased, nor are any presented except to the school and those connected with it.

Precisely what proportion of criminals returned to the penitentiary for felonies committed since their pardon by the Governor is not known, but it must be very large. Daniel Webster, the notorious counterfeiter, who was recently pardoned out on the plea of ill-health, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license with intent to defraud the Government. He gave bail for his appearance on Friday morning.

The Board of Public Works have agreed to extend the Twelfth and Twenty-second street sewers at once. Let the denizens of those stench-enveloped localities take courage. Should delays still continue, let the people join en masse to execute the threat made to the Board and the City Engineers, and there would be delay no longer; that is, by legal process, of course, arrest the honorable Board and Engineers Chesbro and Clark, confine them in the Twenty-second street depot, with windows open and without the benefit of Cologne to refresh, or handkerchiefs to stop their honorable noses.

There is nothing new concerning the rolling-mill strikers. The steel-heaters, whose wages were not threatened, struck for the purpose of aiding the other heaters, although the iron-heaters last December refused to join the former in their strike. The strikers have sent telegrams to the rolling-mill in Joliet, requesting the rollers to strike, but they telegraphed back that they will not break faith with their employers by going back on their agreement, as the Chicago workmen have done. President Potter says if they should accede to the "heaters'" demand, a precedent would be established that the men could demand not only one, but ten or twenty months' back-pay. So the matter rests, and sooner or later the men must probably give up.

Messrs. Van Arsdale & Co. have just published a work, called "The Representative Business Houses of Chicago," which is so greatly superior to the usual run of books of this class, as to deserve special mention and much praise. It is printed by Knight & Leonard on heavy, tinted paper, is neatly rubricated, and, in addition to the cards of leading business-houses often finely illustrated, contains well-executed full-page engravings of the Chamber of Commerce, Pacific Hotel, TRIBUNE BUILDING, Exposition Building, New Custom-House, Water-Works, etc. It is, therefore, not merely valuable to those who want information about business-houses, but interesting to those who care nothing at all about such matters, but who like to see illustrations of objects of interest.

George Harper, who has been employed as a clerk for the last thirteen years in various departments of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and latterly as disbursing clerk in the Chief Engineer's office, has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of $19,000. Harper's modus operandi was to enter on the pay-roll fictitious names, which he checked as discharged, drawing the money himself. The Treasurer having his suspicions aroused by the fact that so many men were discharged, had an investigation instituted, when the embezzlements were brought to light. Harper has, up to the present, borne the reputation of an honest and faithful clerk, who had no bad habits whatever. He admitted having embezzled from the Company the above, named amount and turned over to them $12,000 in bonds, and $2,000 worth of other property, and his father made up the balance of $5,000 on condition that the culprit should not be prosecuted.

The North Side Street-Car Company has introduced the moral, thief-detecting, conductor's subduing punches, which sound like an alarm-clock whenever the fare-card is punched, thereby notifying the passenger that his 5 cents has been duly registered and recorded, and will go to the corporation, and not to the conductor. For some reason or other the officers of the road have come to suspect the honesty of their employes, and after debating whether it would be cheaper to pay their initiation fees as members of the Y. M. C. A. or to get these punches, decided on the latter course, to the dissatisfaction of the conductors, who resent this imputation on their characters, and would resign if the new-fangled arrangement made any difference in their gains. This peculiar style of punch, which looks very much like a revolver, which has a little bell attached to it, and registers the number of fares, was yesterday an object of exceeding interest to North Side travelers. The women all insisted on seeing it, and on holding it in their hands, and some made it go off, to the agony of the conductor, who immediately asked for an extra 5 cents. One deaf man made himself obnoxious by insisting that he did not hear the bell, and demanding that it should be rung again. The mechanism is ingenious enough, but the defect is, that passengers, with a few mean exceptions, are indifferent as to whether the conductor punches his card or not. In a crowded car, too, even if the conductor is watched, it is impossible to tell whether he registers all the fares or not. The chief use of the new machine is to please the children, and that it will doubtless succeed in doing.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:00 a. m.	75	1:00 p. m.	86
7:30 a. m.	75	1:30 p. m.	87
8:00 a. m.	77	2:00 p. m.	86
8:30 a. m.	78	2:30 p. m.	85
9:00 a. m.	80	3:00 p. m.	84
9:30 a. m.	82	3:30 p. m.	83
10:00 a. m.	84	4:00 p. m.	82
10:30 a. m.	84	4:30 p. m.	82
11:00 a. m.	86	5:00 p. m.	81
11:30 a. m.	86	5:30 p. m.	76
12:00 m.	87	6:00 p. m.	75
12:30 p. m.	87		

THE MINISTERS' HALF-FARE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a courtesy, the ministers' half-fare has been gracefully conferred by the railway companies, and gratefully received by the clergymen. It is characteristically a *Western* courtesy, as none of the Eastern railroads, until within a year or so, have ever extended it. The custom has prevailed at the West since the first opening of our railways, with the exception of a single year. Nor has the continuance of the favor given the recipients any vested rights. The companies have a perfect right to withdraw it.

But it may be that the acknowledged courtesy is a matter of the largest profit to the corporations. Have they considered it in this light? It is the unvarying opinion of the clergy, as I have consulted with them, that they will pay more money at half-fare than at the full. How is this? The most of their traveling is upon ecclesiastical and public business. They do not go to sell stock and grain, to buy lumber and goods, on all of which a profit is expected. They go to exchange pulpits, to attend conferences, conventions, councils, and synods, to do missionary work. At half-fare, they will attend such meetings many times when they would not think of going at the full rate. At full fare, they will ordinarily travel enough less to bring this expense within the usual amount. Presiding Elders and Missionary Superintendents, like the Actuaries of insurance and other companies, study to keep the running expenses at the lowest per cent, will make longer trips, and do more work in each, so as to expend no more money in this way. Sixteen years ago, the experiment was tried. All half-fares were cut off. But, the next January, the railway-officials, of their own movement, restored the favor, on the ground, as some of them stated to me, that they got the most money out of us in the old way. Indeed, Mr. W. R. Arthur, Superintendent of the Illinois Central, said to me he did not consider the half-fare even a courtesy, but a piece of business. As I was stating this view, the other day, to an Assistant Superintendent, he said he agreed with it, for he had been seeking the honest opinion of a brother of his who was a minister.

It is also to be considered that the pastor, stimulated by the half-rate to attend the ecclesiastical gatherings, will be incited to the domestic luxury of taking his wife with him at full-fare, and will secure the going of his delegate. The lay-member will often go in company with the pastor, who knows the place and the people, and the ways of the meeting, when he would not go alone.

Now, the railway-officials may say: We admit your view of the case; we claim that the half-fare is a courtesy, but one that pays. Yet we are forbidden by the law to make discrimination, and, therefore, we must charge you the same as other men. Indeed, I have seen the circular sent out by one of the railway companies, calling in all the half-fares upon their road. The Superintendent says that he *very much regrets* the necessity, but that he is compelled so to do by the new law. In a few days the "permit" was sent back, with a card from the Superintendent, who said he *was happy* to remit it, as, by another railway, the half-fares, along with the free passes, were allowed to run until they expired by their own limitation. Very well; if this is the right interpretation of the law, it must be obeyed; meanwhile, the working of the laws of trade may develop some new wisdom to be incorporated into our railway-legislation.

J. E. ROY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three Buffalo men have been killed by lager-beer glasses within a year, but lager itself is beneficial.

—Indiana has the largest public school fund of any State in the Union, amounting to over $8,000,000.

—A newly-arrested Indianapolis criminal who had "reporterphobia," placarded his cell-door with "Don't know anything."

—A man in Morristown, New Jersey, demands damages from a young lady who bramed his savage dog with her club-handled parasol.

—The Boston *Post* says it would be a great relief to meet a State Constable who wasn't wearing a diamond pin, received as a bribe from some rumseller.

—The trousseau of a young Austrian bride was seized by the New York Custom-House officials a few days since, and confiscated for non-payment of duty.

—Bathers at Newport complain of a visitation of brown sea-weed, and those at Long Branch object to the flotilla of dead horses that comes down daily from Jersey City.

—They are so mortal slow over in England that they haven't got sick of velocipedes yet. There are several bicycle clubs there, and the present season has witnessed quite a number of trials of speed and endurance.

—A monument has been unveiled in the University of Naples, bearing the inscription: "To Pope Clement XIV., who, by the bull of the 21st of July, 1773, dissolved the Society of the Jesuits, the University of Naples dedicates this monument."

—The Boston *Globe* states that the girls of that city wear hanging to the Russian leather band which encircles their slender waists eight articles, namely: Sun umbrella, vinaigrette, pocket-book, fan, bunch of keys, glove buttoner, small case for thimble and scissors, handkerchief, and on Sundays an ornamental prayer-book.

—A new dress which a Brattleboro woman invented worked so well [illegible] one of the public streets, the entire garment fell to the sidewalk, leaving her costumed like a Georgia Major.

—It is noticeable that in the United States in 1870 there were 1,345 deaths by suicide, while there were only 202 by lightning; in other words, an individual is six times as likely to kill himself as lightning is to kill him.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Some Ohio couples are making a good thing out of the Liquor law. The husband buys whisky, shoots at his wife, wallops the children, and the saloon-keeper comes down with $100 rather than stand a prosecution.

—A man about 50 years of age, accompanied by a wife who looks still older, applied for tickets to Jackson. When told the price he demurred, and after withdrawing for a consultation, he returned to the window and asked: "Well, won't you knock off a dollar if the old woman will ride on the platform?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The New York *Tribune* says the latest thing in hotels is suggested by an ingenious correspondent of the Galveston *News*. It is to be called the Aerial Sanitarium. It is to be a huge balloon, firmly secured by strong attachments at a proper height. "Galveston," he says, "is within one mile of the most delightful climate in the world, and this climate is directly overhead."

—A Green Bay merchant put out a sign of "ice water free." Another put out a sign of free lemonade, and a third offered every customer 10 cents in money. A fourth man, who couldn't think of anything better, got up a dog fight, and it drew all the crowd.

—The London *Advertiser* says the report of the Committee on Coal may, in unofficial language, be summed up in three lines: "We do not know how coal came to rise to its present price, and we know still less how it can ever be brought down again."

—The *Journal des Debats* of July 28 says: "The advocates of woman's rights, however much attached to their hobby, can hardly read, without smiling, the following, from the list of arrivals at Baden-Baden: 'Madame Rosa Schreiber has arrived, with her husband, child, and maid.'"

—A young man who was married lately in Cumberland, Md., first aggravated the officiating minister by presenting him with a marriage fee of 85 cents, and then capped the climax by returning after he had walked away a few steps and borrowing 75 cents of that, on the ground that he was "a little short just then"—leaving the clergymen 10 cents for his fee.

—Emma Black, living in a small town on the Mississippi, saved a man's life the other day in a curious way. He was fishing and tumbled out of his boat, and, being unable to swim, would have perished had not the maiden, discovering his danger, swam out to him and throwing into his hands her back hair, four feet in length, towed him to the land.

—Advices from Lance a Loup, Labrador, report that wolves in immense numbers have appeared, for the first time for many years, among the settlements near the Straits of Belle Isle, and have entirely broken up one settlement. On the night of July 1 they attacked a party, killing and devouring three men and one woman. The same night they attacked the tent of Capt. Charles Murray, an Englishman, on a hunting tour, and were driven off by rapid firing on them, not, however, until they had torn the tent in several places.

—Mr. Smith, of Deeping, St. James, England, having been "played upon" by Miss Jenkinson, has sought redress in court. He had arranged for his nuptials with the young woman, when she told him she had changed her mind with regard to him. But she added that she would marry Mr. Smith if he made her, but that if she did espouse him she would "make him live like a toad under a harrow." Either poor Smith wants to live in the way his enchantress mentioned, or he thinks with Baron Pollock that "no toad with a proper spirit would stay under the harrow."

An Almost Irreparable Loss.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Aug. 9.

Our telegraphic columns contain the particulars of a fire at Brunswick yesterday, in which the valuable library of Prof. Woods, of Bowdoin College, was totally destroyed. The manuscript referred to was the edition of the famous Hakluyt manuscript, which Dr. Woods discovered in Wales in 1869, and had nearly prepared for publication, with copious annotations, under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society. This manuscript, which for many years was lost, the heads only being preserved in the British Museum, gives an account of the earliest English settlements on the American Continent, and proves that they were founded upon the coast of Maine. While the Professor was in London he incidentally heard that this manuscript was in possession of Sir Thomas Philips, a rich but very eccentric gentleman residing in Wales. He very seldom formed any new acquaintances, and the Doctor had almost despaired of seeing him, when he became acquainted with a lady who knew Sir Thomas, and after much trouble succeeded in procuring an introduction. Even then the manuscript was not allowed to be taken from the house, and had to be copied. This copy, with the results of four years of diligent study, is now lost, and the work is to do all over again. The book was nearly ready for the press, and was looked for with great interest by historical students in both hemispheres, so that the delay in its publication will occasion a disappointment, not merely local, but almost world-wide.

THE COMING PARTY.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 11.

It is becoming plain even to persons who are not students of politics that we are about to have new political combinations in this country. All this commotion means something, and will sooner or later end in something. The country needs a change, and is ready for it; and experience teaches that, when this is the case, the change is pretty sure to come. The people have had enough of Democracy and enough of Republicanism, and they want something else. They are not willing merely to swap one for the other; they demand something better than either, and they are this moment in search of that something, resolved to continue their search till they find it. They are ready to see the Republican party overthrown, but they are not ready to see it succeeded by a Democratic ascendancy. This has been demonstrated so often and so conclusively during the last twelve years that no man can fail to see it who is capable of deducing a conclusion from undeniable facts. The North has become the exclusive seat of governing popular sentiment in the country, and we find that not only has the Democratic party no sure foothold in a single Northern State—not only is every Northern State Republican—but there is no prospect whatever of a change from Republicanism to Democracy. There are scores of thousands of Republicans in the North, chiefly in the Northwest, who are ready to cease to be Republicans, but are not ready to become Democrats. The Democratic party, then, must give place to a new party with a new name, a new standard, and, to a great extent, new leaders. And it will do it. It will protest and remonstrate with some violence against the compulsory abdication, but it will yield at last, as Federalism, Republicanism, and Whiggery yielded before it, and make room for its successor. It may be taken to have already abdicated in half a dozen of the great Northwestern States; it will yield even in Ohio after the present campaign, and this process will go on till, in the spring of 1876, there will probably not be enough vigor and discipline left in the party to send delegates to a national Convention—even if there be enough authority left in the Central Committee to call one.

What will be the successor to the Democracy may not at this time be clearly indicated; but the enormous growth made by the farmers' movement, its Western origin and character, and its determined spirit, mark it for an important and effective part in the political drama for the next few years. At present, it exhibits a somewhat revolutionary disposition, but the fact that it is composed almost entirely of the most conservative class of society is a sufficient guarantee against any violent revolutionary action. Owners of the soil can never become agrarian. All aggressive new parties seem to be ultra in their aims and irregular in their methods, and the farmers' movement is not an exception. But in its most violent assertions it is not one tithe as revolutionary as the Republican party has actually been. Its first successful venture in politics—the election of a Supreme Judge in Illinois pledged to a certain interpretation of the railroad law—has been severely criticised by its opponents, and it cannot be successfully defended by its friends; but after all, this action is really insignificant when compared with the way in which the Republican party has extorted, suppressed, and disregarded United States Supreme Court decisions at its pleasure, and made the judiciary the instrument of its policy. But even if this formidable uprising from the soil shall do some harm, it promises to do a great deal more of good. It seeks to drive corrupt men out of office and put honest men in; to curtail a public extravagance that has reached alarming proportions; to impose limits upon an official aristocracy that imagines the Government was created for its benefit; to abolish favoritism in legislation; to destroy the privileges and powers of monopolies; to construct artificial channels of transportation; to cheapen articles of necessity that are made artificially dear; [illegible] the agricultural classes of the West and South out of the [illegible] to the moneyed and manufacturing interests of the East in which the legislation of the last twelve years has placed them, and in which the legislation of the next twelve years would keep them if the present condition of things should continue. All these are commendable objects, and it seems certain that the movement to accomplish them will have the support not only of the powerful Republican States of the West, but of nearly all the States of the South also. Democracy has done absolutely nothing for the South, and its repeated efforts and failures have only proved its powerlessness ever to do anything. There is nothing in the Farmers' movement to repel the Southern people, and much in it to attract them; and we may confidently expect that, when it fairly unfurls its banner, they will abandon the Democratic ranks and give it their hearty support. It has been proposed that the Democracy take this Western movement under its wing and muster it into its own service. But the movement does not need the friendship of any party—least of all of a party that cannot take care of itself. It is said to number several hundred thousand adherents and there is little doubt that it will in the end, if properly managed, control the votes of nearly all the farmers in the West and South. This, with its compact organization in granges and clubs, will make it a power strong enough to push the moribund Democracy from the field, and claim the exclusive right to settle matters with the Republican party. If it can preserve its compactness and unity, avoid all entangling alliances by absolutely refusing to have anything whatever to do with any other party, and insisting on fighting its own battle, it will utterly break up and displace the Democratic party within twelve months from this time, and at least prove strong enough by themselves to occasion alarm to the now dominant party in 1876. But the farmers do not care to organize a party on a purely agricultural basis. What they are struggling for is honest recognition of their rights, and no doubt they would gladly join with all who think as they do, under some more comprehensive party name than that of a Farmers' party.

Mosquitoes.

Morehead, Red River of the North (July 17), Correspondence of the New York Times.

Your readers who have fished in Adirondack swamps, or lived on New Jersey flats, may fancy they know something of mosquitoes, but it is all a mistake. These creatures here rise in a cloud; they are terrible to man and beast; they make sleep unendurable without a netting. People carry mosquito netting in this region in their pockets, as they do handkerchiefs elsewhere. I saw men digging at a road-track, each with his pocket head-net and thick gloves, and even then they could hardly get on with their work. A gentleman at Duluth told me they used to be as plenty there (though now they have mainly disappeared), and that it was considered as much a piece of etiquette to take off your coat and shake it, before entering a friend's house, as it would be now to wipe the feet. My excellent friend, Rev. Dr. Rodgers, undertook to address a religious meeting recently, at Hawley, in the evening, and both he and the audience were fairly driven out by the little pests. I heard one authentic instance of a saw-mill stopped by mosquitoes. It was the workmen, however, not the machinery, which was impeded. Horses are not unfrequently killed by them. A gentleman told me, yesterday, that in a hard day's ride he is often obliged to stop and clean the nostrils of his horse of these insects, while the hide is black with them.

Odillon-Barrot.

From the New York Evening Post.

The news of the death of M. Camille-Hyacinthe Odillon-Barrot, President of the Council of State, France, will recall to the gray-bearded an era in the history of France, now almost forgotten, all of which he saw and part of which he was, to-wit: the departure of Charles X. after the revolution of July, 1830, in which Barrot was exceedingly active. It was he who, as one of the forlorn hope of eight deputies in favor of the insurrection, stood firm when the spectre of the guillotine must have been present day and night to his imagination. It was a day of gloom for the liberal opposition, and particularly for M. Barrot, whose great oratorical powers had won the epithet of the Demosthenes of his party. The Demosthenes was near losing his head, and the brave seven that supported him had no better prospect than he, except such as grew out of the fact that they were a trifle more obscure. Nevertheless, it was not many days before, as one of the three Commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government, M. Barrot had the honor to intimate to the King that if he would consent to emigrate he might be permitted to take the crown jewels along with him,—an offer which, being only too delighted to be allowed to take his head, the King joyfully accepted, and was accompanied to the wharf by the eloquent deputy. On his return M. Barrot was elected Prefect of the Seine, and when the days of Louis Phillippe came it was he who, first of all and almost single-handed, protested as a deputy against a reactionary policy. He visited Great Britain in 1839, and has always been counted as one of the firmest advocates of an alliance between England and France. A leader of the agitation in favor of reform, he had almost as palpable a hand in the downfall of Louis Phillippe in 1848 as he had in that of the previous Charles. It is evident, however, that he did not this time mean to be revolutionary, but only a reformer, for he drew back at the shadow of the coming event, assisted M. Thiers in the formation of a Cabinet, and supported the right of the Count de Paris to the throne. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a Minister, and conducted the Government with popularity and success until 1851, when he retired from active participation in politics. He was born at Villefort July 19, 1791, and was by profession a barrister.

Dangers of Mountain Climbing—A Thrilling Incident on the Alps.

From the Manchester Courier.

A party of sixteen set off from Chillon to make the ascent of the Rocher du Naye. After experiencing some difficulty from blinding mist and hailstones, the summit was reached, and at about 2 o'clock the descent was begun. There were no guides. Several of the party knew the mountain well, and, though they had not been up this season, it was decided that a different route should be taken homeward by Glion. First came a long steep slope of snow, soft on one side, but like a sheet of ice on the other; then a small ledge of rock about a foot and a half in width, with another slope of loose stones below terminating in a precipice, going down some thousand feet into the Valley of Montreux. Mr. Frederick Close, 18 years of age (brother to the two Closes who have made the name famous in connection with the successful rowing at Cambridge), was descending merrily with a companion on soft snow, and was within a few yards of the ledge of rock when above them they saw an American boy, 12 years old, coming down the ice-slide head foremost at a fearful rate. Mr. Close immediately rushed forward, and by an energetic spring just caught the child as he was falling from the ledge of rock, and saved him quite unhurt. Scarcely had Mr. Close returned to his companion's side when there came cries of "Save her, Close, save her," and looking toward the ice-slide, he saw a Russian girl, of no light weight, rolling down. Again Mr. Close sprang forward and planting himself as firmly as possible awaited her. She came with such tremendous force, having already been falling some distance, that she knocked him off his feet, and they went down together; after a moment of fearful suspense they touched the ledge, seemed to tremble for an instant on the very edge of the rock, and then Mr. Close, by a wonderful effort, recovered his footing and they were safe. The American boy, Leslie, who was still at the ledge, had the presence of mind to plant his alpenstock and stand firmly by it, and no doubt the slight resistance thus formed gave Mr. Close the half-second he needed to regain his footing. Mr. Frederick Close was thus instrumental in saving two lives, being fully aware in each case that it was at the risk of his own. Mr. Close belongs to an old Manchester family.

Foreign and Home Food.

Vienna Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

We are living well in Vienna, notwithstanding the great luxuries of the season in America are almost unknown here. Good meat, well cooked, sweet and crisp bread, the best made coffee in the world, sweet butter, and good beer, can always be had in Vienna. Of course, any one can live well upon these solids and substantials, and to those who know no better, they are the summing up of human happiness. That anything else should be wanting is regarded as ridiculous, and when an American undertakes to describe the variety of human food that tempts the palate in his famed land, it is received with a shrug of the shoulders, expressive partly of doubt and partly of disgust that any one should want to eat such things. The Viennoise regards fruits as unhealthy, and most of them will never venture further than to eat a half-dozen cherries. There are peaches here, but they are very poor, and merely sold from the fruit stands. There are also plenty of apricots, which no one seems to care about. Last evening at the Reidhoff, whilst the merits of the food of different countries was being discussed, and the several Americans present were describing a number of our [illegible], a Cuban gentleman, who had been roaming over [illegible] years, and had resided much of his time in America, was appealed to, when he delivered himself in substance about as follows: "If you want the best beef and mutton in the world, with good ale, go to London for them; if you desire the best pastry and fancy dishes, go to Paris for them; if you prefer the substantials, well cooked and served, and the best made coffee and excellent beer, come to Vienna for them; but if you desire all these essentials to good living combined, together with soft-crabs, oysters, terrapins, canvas-back ducks, and an endless supply of the most luscious fruit, you must go to America for them." There are several American Germans now here, among them Mr. Raster, editor of the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, who are more enthusiastic on the subject of American living than the Americans are, and who declare the real enjoyment of life is unknown in Europe.

The Good Old Times.

M. Louis Lagare, of the *Courrier Municipal*, Paris, has just published an essay showing how persons who sold tainted meat used to be punished. He writes that in June, 1351, Jaques Tournebru, nicknamed the Shearer, seized some suspected meat on the stall of Pierre Bardel. A report was instantly drawn up and transmitted to the Syndic of the butchers, Michel Saint-Yon. An inquiry was ordered, and it was found that the accused was an old offender. A second report was addressed to the Provost of Paris, comparing the culprit to a poisoner, and demanding in the name of a corporation outraged by the infamy of one of its members the degradation and then the death of Pierre Bardel. The First Magistrate of the police approved the conclusions of the report, and the delinquent was condemned to pass three hours in the pillory, and then to perish by the hands of the public executioner. On the day of the execution, 127 butchers of the City of Paris repaired to the market, and drew themselves up round the pillory. At the end of three hours the tipstaff announced to the people that the prisoner was about to be executed. All the butchers, with hats off, bowed their heads, and justice was done.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Money easy and 3 and 4 per cent.

Sterling dull and unchanged.

Customs receipts, $600,000.

Gold weak and declining from 115⅝ to 115¼, closing with sales at the latter figure. Loans were 1⅛ and 4 per cent to flat for carrying. Clearings, $49,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $76,000.

Governments quiet.

State bonds dull. Tennessees strong.

A successful raid was made on the stock market this morning, for the purpose, it is believed, of getting stocks at cheaper rates. The market declined from ½ to 1½ per cent. Free sales of leading stocks were made for speculative account, and accompanied by threats of disturbance to the money market. The Pacific Mail party are credited with causing a decline in that stock, as well as with selling the remainder of the list down. The Vanderbilt stocks and Union Pacific were sold most freely after Pacific Mail. The market during the last hour gradually improved, and closed up firm with free purchasers of leading shares. In some cases the highest quotations of the day were current. The strength of the market was particularly marked in New York Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and St. Paul common. The widest changes were in Pacific Mail, which fell off from 39⅞ to 38⅞, closing at 39⅞@40. New York Central sold at 105⅛, 104⅞, and 105⅛; Lake Shore, 94⅛, 93⅞, and 94⅛; Western Union, 91⅞, 91⅛, and 91⅞; Union Pacific, 28⅛, 27⅞, and 27⅞; Northwestern common, 67⅛, 66⅞; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 27⅛, 26⅞, 26⅞.

The meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul Road adjourned again to-day for lack of a quorum.

Sterling, 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	119⅞
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117⅞	10-40s	115⅞
Coupons, '65	118⅞	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	114⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅞	Virginias, old	43⅞
Tennessees, old	84	North Carolinas, old	27⅞
Tennessees, new	81⅞	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99⅞	St Paul pfd	73
Western Union	91⅞	Wabash	70⅞
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94⅞	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	55	Chicago & Alton	109⅞
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	105⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Erie	59⅞	C., C. & C.	84⅞
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	104⅞
Harlem	131⅞	Lake Shore	94⅞
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	31⅞
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	108
Pittsburgh	89½	Union Pacific stocks	27⅞
Northwestern	66⅞	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific b'nds	100⅞
Rock Island	110⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅞
N. J. Central	103	B. H. & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	52⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 28s@29s. Winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 3d@11s 10d; white, 11s 10d@12s 2d; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 13—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 94⅞; do of '67, 95; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 47⅞.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £487,000. Rate of discount for three months' bills in open market, 1-16 below bank rate.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Rentes, 57f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—Evening.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Cheese, 61s.

Cumberlands, 38s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 986; total for the week, 8,636; market very lively this morning for good cattle at yesterday's prices. Common stock neglected; about 1,600 disposed of. Sales: 331 Illinois steers, 1,164@1,425 lbs, $5.25@6.25; 175 Indiana steers, 1,112@1,344 lbs, $5.00@5.87½; 115 Ohio steers, 993@1,323 lbs, $5.72½@5.80; 280 Texas steers, 810@1,093 lbs, $3.80@4.87½; 133 Kentucky steers, 1,453@1,506 lbs, $6.00@6.25; 80 Iowa steers, 1,335 lbs, $6.37½; 84 Michigan steers, 935@1,119 lbs, 4.25@4.87½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 10,200. Total for the week, 16,400. Market very active; sales 1,300 Ohio sheep, 72 to 80 lbs, $4.75@5.50; 201 Illinois sheep, 73 lbs, $5.00; 441 Canada sheep, 102 to 126 lbs, $5.00@5.50; 1,634 Canada lambs, 61 to 72 lbs, $6.75@7.12½.

Swine—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000. Total for the week, 9,200. Market active at 10c advance on good hogs over yesterday's prices. Good Boston hogs selling at $5.00@5.25. Pens well filled with common grassers, which are neglected at $4.75@4.90.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—There was a spirited demand for cotton and woolen goods from first hands, and the jobbing trade was rather better. Heavy standard and fine brown sheetings active and firm. Fine and medium bleached shirtings brisk, and several leading makes in short supply. Cotton flannels selling freely. Prints quick. Dress goods in lively request. Woolens and wool flannels continue active. Shirts and hosiery improving. Velvets and velveteens selling low at auction.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 111 cars. Best, $6.00@6.35; medium, $5.25@5.57; common, $4.40@5.00; stockers, $3.80@4.35; bulls, $2.80@3.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 8 cars. Philadelphia, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.15@5.25.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 30 cars. Best, $5.00@5.75; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.00@4.50.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Wool quiet, active, and firm. Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin fleeces, 42@47c; Michigan, 46@48c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47½@50c; choice double extra and above, 51@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces in demand at 57@58c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—Crude petroleum steady at $1.15@1.20; refined, 15½c.

The Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.25@6.50. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1.25@1.30. Corn firm at 45@46c. Rye firm at 68@70c. Oats quiet at 33@41c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $16.50@17.00, generally held at $17.00. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9⅝c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10⅜@10½c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine spring, $5.25@5.80. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.26 cash; $1.20 August; $1.13 September. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 28c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 38c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 62c. Barley firm; No. 2, 90c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.70; extra white Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.41@1.42 spot; $1.41¼ August; $1.42 September; No. 1 old red, $1.45; No. 2 red, $1.41 spot; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.43. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, and August, 43½c; do September, 44¼c; October, 45¼@45½c; low mixed, 43¼c; white, 54c; no grade, 39½c. Oats firm; No. 1, 34c; No. 2 old, 31c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.88 bid. No. 1, $1.58½; amber, $1.40@1.41½. Corn steady at 47c. Oats steady at 34½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, and concessions would have to be made on round lots. Wheat in good demand at full prices; sample lots prime to choice red, $1.40@1.50; white, $1.45@1.60. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c, in elevator. Oats higher, at 28@29c, in elevator. Barley quiet; new Minnesota sold at $1.47½. Rye dull and lower, at 56@58½c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats held firmly; no sales. Bacon firm for jobbing and other lots; shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 10½@11c; clear, 11@11½c. Lard firm; summer steam, 7½c; refined, 8¾c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.25@4.60.

CATTLE—Steady, and shipping grades scarce and wanted at $4.75@5.75.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm with light supply; extra family, $5.75.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] pork—sales at $16.75. Bacon steady; shoulders, [illegible]@9½c; clear rib and clear sides, 11@11½c, all [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams unchanged; bulk meats firm; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib and clears held at 10c loose. Lard steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; medium, $6.00@7.10; commercial dull and drooping at $2.85@2.90. Corn in fair demand and higher at 59@61c. Oats dull and lower at 42½@43c.

HAY—Choice scarce and firm at $25.00@26.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $17.50@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; sides, 11½@11¾c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—COTTON—Dull and irregular; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, shipping grades higher; others unchanged; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.95@5.50; common to good extra, $6.15@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; Ohio extra, $5.30@8.50; St. Louis, $7.70@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.50@5.50. Corn-meal firm; Western, $3.15@3.50. Wheat quiet; holders disposed to realize; receipts, 157,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.44@1.46; do Milwaukee, $1.49@1.51; new red winter, $1.52@1.60. Rye firmer; Western, 90@91c. Corn active and higher; receipts, 178,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 54@56c; sail do, 56½@58½c; high mixed and yellow, 59@61c; white, 74½c; heated and unsound, 50@53c. Oats dull and declining; receipts, 34,000 bu; new mixed Western, 41@43c; white Western, 48@53c; black Western, 41@41½c.

EGGS—Steady.

HOPS—Dull.

LEATHER—Active and steady at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Active and firmer; fleece, 48@52c; prime Texas, 31@37½c; unwashed, 34c; pulled, 40@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@20½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8@8½c. Rice firm at 8@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull, crude, 6@6½c; refined, 15@16½c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer; 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $18.50. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles quiet; long clear, 8½c. Lard quiet; old Western steam, 8 7-16@8½c; new, 8¾@8 5-16c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice Western, at 16@24c.

CHEESE—In buyers' favor, at 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Firmer, at 95@95½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 red, $1.43; No. 2, $1.37. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Lower; standard white, 13½c; State test, 22c, on large orders.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, but prices unchanged. Wheat quiet; red, $1.45@1.50; white, $1.55@1.65. Rye unchanged. Corn active; yellow, 58c; mixed Western, 57@58c; damp, 45@53c. Oats dull; white, 45@47½c; mixed, 39@42c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Lard dull at 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 16½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.50. Corn firm; mixed, 50@51c; yellow, 54c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; double extra, $4.50; treble, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.25@9.75. Corn scarce and firm; mixed, 70c; white mixed, 73c; white, 75c. Oats quiet at 43@45c.

BRAN—Scarce at 85c.

HOGS—Prime, $24.00@24.50; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $17.50. Dry salt shoulders, 9½c. Bacon scarce and firmer at 10¼@11½@12c. Choice hams scarce and in demand at 16@16½c. Lard; stock small and prices firmer; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar; stock light; fair to fully fair, 9½@9½c. Molasses: no movement. Coffee, 19@20½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

COTTON—Sales, 300 bales; good ordinary, 14½@15c; low middlings, 17@18c; middlings, 18½@18½c; middlings Orleans, 19c. Receipts, 607 bales; no exports; stock, 17,631 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for spring; 25c lower for Winter. Wheat—sales 70,000 bu No. 1 Chicago at $1.40. Corn firm; sales 80,000 bu; No. 2 mixed Western, 45@46c. Oats dull; sales of 30,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 31c; 700 bu do at 36½c.

FREIGHTS—Apart; asking 10c for corn to New York; shippers offer 9½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western $1.47@1.52. Corn—mixed Western quiet and firm at 58c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 41@42c. Rye firm at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and weak at 95c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 13.

Stmr John A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Barge Herschel, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Fair Haven, coal.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutit, White Lake, lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, bark.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Bark E. C. L., Traverse Bay, wood.
Barge Venus, Ludington, lumber.
Tug N. H. Pringel, Cleveland, towing.
Barge C. C. Butts, Cleveland, coal.
Barge C. G. King, Cleveland, stone.
Scow Magdalena, Caldwell's Pier, wood.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, no cargo.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Detroit, Bay City, salt.
Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, salt.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Horse Shoe Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Illinois, Baley's Harbor, wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Imperial, Erie, coal.
Schr Alva Bradley, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Blackhawk, Erie, coal.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Sturgeon Bay, telegraph poles.
Brig Pilgrim, Oswego, coal and lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Harriett Ann, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Sky Lark, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Japan, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ora, Andrews' Pier, tan bark.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Scow Pascagoula, South Haven, wood.
Prop India, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary Nau, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Millet's Pier, tan bark.
Schr James King, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Green Bay, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge William Burn, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr E. C. Gray, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jos. Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood.
Schr Jno. Tibbetts, Muskegon, wood.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Truman W. Ross, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Frontier City, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Lambert's Pier, wood.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Guide, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Addie, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. Gould, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED .... Aug. 13.

Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr John Webber, Goderich, 10,359 bu corn.
Schr M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 bu corn.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 300 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, light.
Schr J. G. Jenkins, Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 3,000 brls flour.
Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, 49,957 bu corn.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 50 brls salt.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 100 bu oats.
Schr Idaho, Kingston, 16,448 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Barge Argonaut, Buffalo, 54,707 bu corn.
Schr Pascagoula, South Haven, 3 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr New Dominion, Kingston, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr S. F. Dale, Detroit, 14,302 bu corn.
Stmr Cleveland, Ogdensburg, 4,500 bu corn, 310 brls flour, 58 brls pork.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were less active. Rates on corn to Buffalo, 4½c; wheat to Kingston, 12c. The charters reported were: To Buffalo—Stmr Amazon, schr Sam Flint, corn at 4½c. To Kingston—Schrs J. M. Foster and Jamaica, wheat at 12c; schr Mediator and prop Alma Munro, corn on private terms. To New England via Buffalo—Prop Idaho, corn at 13c; via Ogdensburgh, prop Cleveland, corn on through rate; via Sarnia, prop City of Detroit and barge Guiding Star, corn through. Total, 11; capacity equal to 34,000 bu wheat and 200,000 bu corn. The schr Sunrise was chartered for iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at $2.70; the Mary Collins, Escanaba to Erie at $2.45.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 13.—The canal-boat M. [illegible] Adams No. 2, was towed up from Peru with corn for Chicago. The prop Novelty, towing the canal-boat Norway, departed, both with lumber for Peoria. The steamer Katie departed, light, for Peru. The canal-boats M. L. Adams, from Peru, and the Deer Park, from LaSalle, both with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal, and the prop Novelty, towing the canal-boat Norway, both with lumber for Peoria, passed out of the canal. Eight feet [illegible] sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Peter J. Paul, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Ocean, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; North America, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Polar Star, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; prop Whale, Henry, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 6,400 bu corn; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, Saginaw, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 86 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Oak Leaf, Lemont, 86 yds stone; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, 81½ yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 89 yds stone; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 32 tons ice; Galena, Willow Springs, 65 tons ice.

CLEARED—Gracie Griswold, Minooka, [illegible] ft lumber, 17 m shingles, 50 posts.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—ARRIVED—Wasp, Summit, 25 yds stone prop Depue, LaSalle, 100,523 lbs zinc.

CLEARED—Gold Rod, LaSalle, 80,935 ft lumber; Industry, Morris, light; Harriet, Seneca, do; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 85,884 ft lumber, 60 brls cement; Cuba, Ottawa, light; Merchant, Ottawa, 91,290 ft lumber; Drill, East Morris, light; Montana, Seneca, do; Alida, Joliet, 1½ tons coal; Florence Boyer, Lemont, light; R. H. Atkinson, do; Rescue, do; W. J. Roebuck, do; Augusta, do; Edwin Walker, Jr., do; Oak Leaf do; Eclipse, do; Thunderbolt, do; Excelsior, Summit, do; J. Bouchard, Ottawa, 88,300 ft lumber.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—PASSED UP—Props Nebraska, Oswegatchie, Scotia, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Japan; bark Mirdilla Ausan; schrs City of Painesville, Gilmore, Skinner, Oades, Goodell, Helecta, Goffe, Alderbaran, Gold Hunter, Ena, Hippogriffe, Knight Templar.

PASSED DOWN—Props Missouri, Oneida; barks Parana, C. J. Wells; schrs City of Straits, Mary Battle, A. H. Moss, Cavalier, North Cape, Missing Star, Harvest Home, Ironsides, Turner, C. P. Minch, E. R. Williams, Montpelier, Dacotah, Bay State, George Steel.

WIND—North.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Idaho, Yosemite, Craig; schrs Philo Scovill, Anna Grover, Hubbard, Robert, Lena Johnson, Mary Elizabeth, White Cloud, Adirondac.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Tweed; schrs John Miner, M. Gillis, M. State, M. Mueller, E. Garlick, Southwest, Mont Blanc.

WIND—Northeast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Man of Enterprise

Creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures—the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon tract, which, AT PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to purchase outside property. We have also two medium-sized, nicely-finished houses, with large lots, well, cistern, fence, sidewalk to station, etc., for sale on very easy terms. Our property lies convenient to station, and there is ample railway accommodation.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,
No. 68 Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

For the last week there has been more currency moving Westward than there was for the three or four weeks previous, thus giving some indications of preparations for marketing the crops. The periodic fall movement of currency for that purpose has, however, not begun yet; there is still a good deal of currency coming back to the city, and the supply here is still large enough to make it unnecessary to bring currency from New York.

Money is still abundant in this market for gilt-edged paper, and we even hear of private lenders offering money at 8 per cent on prime 30 and 60 day commercial paper. There is, however, comparatively little of this class of paper in the market. If lenders were willing to let their money out for 90 days or four months it would be quickly taken at 10 per cent, but the probability that a month hence the demand for loans will be large, and that we shall experience the usual stringency in October and November, induces capitalists to keep themselves free from larger engagements than sixty days.

New York exchange was pretty firm to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium.

THE VOLUME OF IMPORTS.

Careful observers of the financial horizon have been noting with much satisfaction for some months past the indidations of a disposition on the part of the population of this country to live on a more frugal scale than last year. The most prominent indication of this has been in the small imports of dry goods and luxuries during the last three or four months as compared with the corresponding season of last year. In this respect there has been something of a change in the past two weeks, and we find that the imports of dry-goods at the port of New York—where probably five-sixths of the imports of dry-goods into the United States are received—have increased considerably in the last two weeks. The average of weekly imports, however, are still much below that of last year, as will be seen by the following figures for the week ending Aug. 8, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1872 and 1871:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dry goods....	$4,039,796	$3,748,433	$2,814,907
Gen. mdse.....	5,650,676	5,506,235	4,170,934
Total for week.	$9,690,472	$9,254,668	$6,985,841
Prev. reported.	226,205,339	260,416,069	245,558,060
Since Jan. 1...	$235,895,811	$269,670,737	$252,543,109

Of the $4,170,934 of general merchandise imported during the week, the largest items were: Sugar, $717,676; coffee, $494,689; hides, $270,533; tin-plate, $222,040; china and glassware, $146,300; wines and liquors, $108,858. The increase in the imports of dry goods in the last two weeks, though not large, indicates preparations for the fall trade. In view of the certainty that the crops of wheat and cotton will be large, and the prospect of good prices for these, there is reason to expect that the fall trade will be good, and make amends to the dry goods merchants for their disappointment in the spring.

WESTERN TRADE.

Western merchants have undoubtedly had a hard time of it during the last six months. Farmers have felt exceedingly poor, and have been obliged to practice economy to a greater extent than for some years past. Notwithstanding the greater value of wheat per bushel, corn is the great item in the prosperity of the West and the activity of trade. Minnesota and Northern Iowa have been more prosperous than other sections this year, because their great product is wheat, which has been sustained at a comparatively fair price, but the other sections, whose great staples are corn and pork, have been much depressed. We believe, however, that a better time is coming. The export demand for corn is increasing, and the revival of the export trade in highwines and alcohol to a degree that will exercise an important influence on the price of corn seems more than probable. In regard to the crop of wheat in the Northwest, every report confirms the opinion that the exportable surplus of wheat in the Northwest will be much greater than ever before known. In Southern Wisconsin and Northern Iowa the amount of wheat raised this year is nearly three times as much as in any previous one. The area of land planted was much greater than usual, and the yield throughout that section will be at least 50 per cent greater than for some years. The present aspects of the foreign demand afford the prospect that the exportable surplus will meet with a ready market at fair prices, thus making a substantial basis for prosperity and active trade in the West this fall and next spring.

THE SALT LAKE SILVER MINES.

Every report from the Salt Lake mining country confirms the belief that the development of the mineral wealth of Utah will soon begin to exercise an important effect upon Western trade. Some weeks ago we mentioned that the product of silver from the Salt Lake mines would possibly reach $30,000,000 during the next year. The more we hear from that section the more it seems probable that this may not be an over-estimate. People in this part of the country have, as a rule, been rather skeptical about the profits of mining ventures, but the reports of the richness of the mines have been so well authenticated that they are inducing the investment of a large amount of capital from this and adjoining States. Chicago affords, within her own trade, employment at remunerative profits for a greater proportion of her capital than other cities, and for this reason has taken less interest thus far in the Utah mines than she would otherwise. St. Louis capital is being invested in the mines to some extent, and is represented at present mainly by the St. Louis Mining Company, of which Mayor Brown, of that city, is President. A Salt Lake paper also states that in the last nine months nearly $1,000,000 of capital from the State of Michigan has been invested in the purchase of mines there.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURES.

According to the census, the five leading branches of manufactures in the United States are iron, lumber, cotton, machinery, woolen, and they range in importance as named. The number of operatives employed in iron is 137,545; in the lumber trade, 163,397.

	Amount of capital.	Value of material.	Value of products.
Iron......	$198,356,118	$193,208,218	$322,168,696
Lumber....	161,500,273	132,071,778	252,339,029
Cotton.....	140,706,291	111,736,936	177,489,739
Machinery..	101,183,597	60,428,643	138,519,248
Woolen.....	98,824,531	96,432,605	155,405,358

By the above table it is seen that the lumber trade, in the amount of capital invested, the value of materials and of products of manufacture, stands second only to the iron trade, while in operatives, and most of them neither boys nor women, but men, it stands at the head. The lumber trade of British America is also closely connected with that of the United States, and, if statistics were available, would probably make a considerable increase in the statement of the value of lumber.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	117½	117¾
5-20s of '65	119	119¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¾	114¼
Gold (full weight)	114¾	115¼
Gold Coupons	115¼	115¼
Gold Exchange		115¼
Sterling Exchange		109½@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Aug. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirtieth st, bet State st and Wabash av, n f, Lot 65, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 29, in Block 5, Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $700.

Lot 15, in Block 2 in Dominick's Subdivision in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $900.

DeKalb st, near Lexington st, n w f, Lots 26 to 29, dated July 28; consideration, $2,260.

McGregor st, bet Buddan st and Wentworth av, n f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,650.

The premises No. 79 Twenty-second st, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $14,000.

Sub-Lots 6 to 10, in Norcott's Lot 18, in Block 3, of Rockwell's Addition, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 21 to 28, in Block 1, of Hayward's part of s e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

West Washington st, near Lamber, s f, 50x99¼ ft, dated July 28; consideration, $2,400.

North av, 100 ft w of Nora av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $600.

Deerpath av, 216 ft s of North av, w f, 25x125 ft; dated Aug. 13; consideration, $550.

West Van Buren st, 218¼ ft e of Francisco st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $750.

West Twenty-first st, 75 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $900.

Hubbard st, 22 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 27x94 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $5,000.

Blue Island av, 165 ft n e of Gurley st, s e f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $2,000.

Prairie av, 225 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 25½x120¼ ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $12,000.

Indiana av, 183 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 30x180 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $6,000.

Shurtleff av, 219 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $3,082.

Thirty-seventh st, n w corner of Wallace st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $1,000.

Lake av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 55x200 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $8,000.

E ½ of Lot 12, in Block 25, South Branch Addition, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 36, in Block 13, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,100.

Michigan st, s e cor of North Clark st, n f, 40 ft to alley, dated June 12; consideration, $40,000.

Lot 25, in Block 21, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 17, in Block 9, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $1,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, in Block 5, of Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated July 29; consideration, $560.

Lot 8, in Block 13, in Ravenswood, dated May 7; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 60, in Sheldon et al. Block 19, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $2,225.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 46, in Block 2, of McChesney's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $500.

Lots 21 to 26, in Block 2, of Hundley's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 17, in Block 8, of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 31; consideration, $1,380.

Lots 17 and 18, in Gunn's Block 1, in same Subdivision, dated July 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 1 to 4, 11 and 12, of Hobart's w ½ n ½ n ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $12,000.

S ½ of Lot 16, of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 10, in Block 37, Hyde Park, dated May 24; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 12, in Block 13, Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated July 25; consideration, $300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Huffman av, 60x183¼ ft in n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated April 26; consideration, $1,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,874	4,010	5,219	2,226
Wheat, bu	54,930	57,055	27,539	26,606
Corn, bu	245,154	226,740	580,453	231,246
Oats, bu	45,870	67,370	43,097	15,665
Rye, bu	3,630	4,324	.....	400
Barley, bu	750	46,628	822	760
Grass seed, lbs	212,755	386,580	65,690	2,165
Flax seed, lbs	109,860	21,700	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	41,019	16,810	5,200
Cured meats, lbs	221,709	.....	321,042	171,900
Beef, brls	.....	745	.....	.....
Pork, brls	50	.....	1,216	50
Lard, lbs	54,930	24,220	95,940	18,275
Tallow, lbs	30,960	7,060	67,000	.....
Butter, lbs	51,004	69,157	52,680	31,100
Live hogs, No.	6,478	8,879	5,516	4,563
Cattle, No.	3,073	3,050	426	1,060
Sheep, No.	628	913	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	144,050	63,175	61,505	21,620
Highwines, brls	195	269	16	331
Wool, lbs	132,220	189,200	258,262	159,361
Potatoes, bu	1,043	2,343	100	.....
Lumber, m feet	4,039	5,717	2,683	1,996
Shingles, m	3,190	3,180	1,594	864
Lath, m	130	466	135	112
Salt, brls	4,203	.....	4,183	963

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,243 bu wheat, 2,559 bu corn, 145 bu oats, 800 bu rye, 303 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 159 cars wheat; 465 cars corn; 3,800 bu No. 1 do, 17,800 bu high mixed do, 30,100 bu No. 2 do, and 5,700 bu rejected do, by canal; 56 cars oats; 17 cars rye. Total (697 cars), 337,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again fairly active to-day, the chief exception being in provisions, which were strong, while corn was higher. The weather continues cool; highly favorable to the progress of harvesting, while it is regarded as ominous of early frosts, which will nip corn before it has ripened. The shipping movement is active.

A fair amount of trading was done in domestic dry goods, and a feeling of firmness prevailed among jobbers generally. In standard brands of prints, sheetings, stripes, and denims the tendency is upward. Groceries (except coffees) were again quoted quiet and unchanged in values. Coffees were excited and higher. A further advance at the East is reported, and our market has responded to the extent of a ½c on all grades, O. G. Java now being quoted at 29@29½c, and fancy Rio at 25¼@25½c. Rice was strong. Candles, soaps, spices, syrups, etc., ruled steady. In the butter market there were signs of weakness in all grades below choice, though no positive decline was suffered. Cheese remains firm at former quotations, the demand continuing good both on local and interior account. The only quotable change in the dried fruit market was an advance of 15c in raisins, $3.00@3.15 being the quotation to-day. Apples, peaches, blackberries, and in fact, nearly every article in the list, was firmly held at full prices. No new features were developed in the hay, hide, leather, pig-iron, and paint markets. Oils were quiet at 17@17½c for carbon, 90@95c for linseed, 70c for extra lard, and 53c for turpentine. Grain bags continue active, and some of the leading brands were to-day advanced a ½c.

The lumber market was moderately active and tolerably steady. The offerings at the sale docks were only fair, and a moderate amount of business was transacted, prices not differing materially from those of yesterday. Building materials continue in fair request, and most articles in the list are steady. Brick is working firmer. Iron was without change. Metals and tinners' stock remain quiet. The metals are steady, and copper is strong, owing to the upward tendency of the Eastern markets. The unsettled condition of the iron market produces a rather weak feeling in manufactured goods. Nails are in good request at $4.50 rates; clinch quotable at $7.00. Naval stores and cooperage were quiet and unchanged. The markets for wool, broom-corn, and hops were without any noticeable new features, either as far as activity or prices are concerned. Timothy seed was moderately active, but, owing to large offerings, declined. Prime closed at $2.90 per bu. Other seeds were inactive. Green fruits were unchanged. Poultry was dull and lower. Eggs also declined.

Highwines were in better demand, and firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, being reported stronger in New York, while little was offered here. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 91c per gallon, and there were rumors of another 100 brls at the same price. The market closed steady.

Lake freights were less active, though a fair business was done at the recent reduction, at 4¼c for corn to Buffalo by sail, wheat to do being nominal at 4¾@5c. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 12c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was quoted at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 84,000 bu wheat and 200,000 bu corn. These were in addition to 4 charters reported in our "latest" last evening.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer. There was a fair demand for mess pork, both for this month and next, delivery, and prices were 10@15c higher, in sympathy with an advance in live hogs at the Stock Yards. Lard was in light request, but ⅛c per lb higher, though reported weak in New York. Meats were inactive, and nominally steady. There is yet very little inquiry for provisions for winter delivery, but it is early for that, and operators are not anxious on either side. We note that the Directors of the Board of Trade, yesterday adopted the new rules for manufacturing hog products, as recommended by the Packers' Association. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.00@16.05; do seller September, $15.95@16.00; do seller October, $15.20@15.30; do seller December, $12.75@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7½@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¼@8c for shoulders; 9¼@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; English meats, 9⅝@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8⅝c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork at $16.00; 1,000 brls do seller September at $16.00; 250 tcs lard at 7½c.

Flour was less active, though in fair demand, the smallness of offerings restricting the volume of sales. The scarcity of ocean freight room has, however, caused some of the shippers to withdraw from the market. Holders were firm at previous quotations, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat, and old flour was held very conservatively, some asking 12½c per brl advance. Bran was active and firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls winter extras (favorite) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.30; 25 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.00; 1,050 brls do on private terms; 40 brls (low) at $4.25; 50 brls superfines at $4.00; 80 brls do at $3.25; 80 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,875 brls. Also, 200 brls cornmeal at $2.30; 20 tons bran at $9.50 on track; 1 car bran at $10.50 delivered on board car; 100 tons middlings at $12.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	9.50@10.50

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging 1c lower on options, while cash lots sold freely to the extent of the offerings at the outside quotations of yesterday. The weakness seemed almost unaccountable, in the face of light receipts here, and advices of a further advance in Liverpool, due to the French demand. The fact of the matter was that the sharpness of operators defeated their own intention. Few had any faith in a permanent advance, due to French shortage, as it is well known that the French policy is to fill in at once, when a shortage is ascertained, and they will probably have bought all they want to within a week from the time of making the first purchase. Hence many of the parties who bought on the up-turn here calculated to sell out, and sent in their orders this morning to that effect. The competition from these sellers broke down the market, which rallied somewhat later on, after these offerings had been taken up, though there were still quite a number of local operators whose views were decidedly weak, in anticipation of big receipts from the new crop. New York was quoted higher, in sympathy with Liverpool, but with very little demand on the seaboard, owing to scarcity in ocean freights. As stated in our issue of this morning, the St. Lawrence route is taking the lion's share of the wheat now going to Europe, and freights per that route are proportionately stiff, being 8s 6d per 480 lbs from Montreal to Liverpool, and 17c per bu for wheat from Chicago to Montreal. The demand for other grades than No. 2 spring was more urgent than usual, shippers taking all that was offered. Seller the month opened at $1.17¼, advanced to $1.17¾, declined to $1.16⅝, rose to $1.17⅝, and closed at $1.17¼. Seller September sold at $1.10⅝@1.12, closing at $1.11⅛@1.11⅜. Seller the year sold at $1.07½@1.08. No. 2 spring opened at $1.21¼, and closed at $1.22, with a disposition to pay fully ½c per bu premium for a cargo in one lot. Vincent, Hough & Co.'s receipts were at a discount among shippers, those houses being out of the way for loading part cargoes. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.24 for new. No. 3 spring opened at $1.12, advanced to $1.14, and closed at $1.13½. Rejected closed nominal at 97½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring, new, at $1.24; 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 33,200 bu do at $1.22; 800 bu do at $1.21¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14; 2,000 bu do at $1.13½; 1,600 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu rejected spring at 98c; 1,200 bu do at 97½c; 400 bu do at 97c; 400 bu do at 96c. Total, 49,200 bu.

Corn was active, and higher, advancing nearly 1c per bu under an excited feeling early, and becoming very nervous afterwards, as numerous operators were afraid that the rise was too great to be sustained. The early strength was due, first, to the enormous shipments reported (580,000 bu), and, secondly, to reports of conditions unfavorable to a good yield in several sections where the crop has hitherto been regarded as promising well. The receipts continue liberal, but our stock of No. 2 is now reduced to about 1,000,000 bu, and that bids fair to disappear before the end of the month, as shippers are moving it out as rapidly as possible. It is true that at present Eastern prices the operation is scarcely a paying one; but it is surmised that they are moving it eastward with the intent to hold it there till a rise of freights in September shall widen the difference between prices here and on the seaboard. Others surmise that there is still another object in view—to corner the market—but this is scarcely probable, though there is little doubt that it could be done by any one with brass enough in both cheek and pocket. There is a tremendous short interest here, [illegible] will not be soon a let up on the receipts, especially if crop advices should continue unfavorable. Hence the short interest filled in liberally to-day, while the shippers were not so active as usual, being deterred by the advance in prices. Seller September opened at 38⅞c, advanced to 39⅝c, receded to 39c, and closed at 39⅜c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 38⅝@39⅜c, and closed at 39⅜c. Seller October sold at 40@40½c. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 39¼c; high mixed do, at 39½c, and rejected at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,200 bu high mixed at 40c; 26,000 bu do at 39½c; 12,800 bu do at 39⅝c; 3,200 bu do at 39⅜c; 34,400 bu No. 2 at 39⅝c; 113,000 bu do at 39¼c; 25,000 bu do at 39½c; 30,200 bu do at 39c; 2,000 bu rejected at 35⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 35½c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 41c; 18,000 bu high mixed at 41c; 24,000 bu No. 2 at 40c, afloat. Total, 349,800 bu.

Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, there being apparently a fair demand at the inside prices of yesterday, but buyers would not concede 1-16c, and holders were careless about selling except at their own prices. New York was quoted dull, but that made little difference; our stocks are light, and it is stated that not a single bushel of all that sold short for August has yet been delivered. Seller the month sold at 27¼@27⅝c; seller September at 26@26½c, and seller the year was offered at 26c, cash No. 2. oats sold at 27⅜@27⅝c, closing at 27⅝c, (seller the month closing at 27⅝c) and in favorite locations at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 28c; 20,000 bu do at 27⅝c; 12,000 bu do at 27½c; 1,200 bu do at 27⅜c; 3,000 bu rejected at 25½c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 28c. Total, 40,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady, on cash lots, sales being restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60c. Options were firmer, in the absence of offerings, being quotable at 59½@60c for seller the month, and 59@59½c seller September. Rejected was nominal at 52@53c.

Barley was less active, but stronger, advancing 1@1½c on new, seller September, which sold to the extent of 30,000 bu at 94@96c, closing at the outside. There was nothing in cash No. 2; nominal at 70@75c for old. No. 3 was in fair demand. Sales were 400 bu old do at 70c; 4,400 bu new do, seller the month, and 2,000 bu do, seller September, at 80c. Rejected was nominal at 50@55c. Sales by sample were 400 bu at 81c; 400 bu at 75c, and 100 bu at 55c. Total cash sales, 1,300 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 13—LONDON—Floating cargoes off coast is dearer. The Continent demand is strong. Floating cargoes of corn strong. Cargoes of wheat on passage stiff. Cargoes of corn on passage firm. Mark Lane—Wheat higher and held firm, with a demand for the Continent. Weather in England fair. Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn steady. Extra flour, 30s. London—Flour, 30s 6d. Farmers' deliveries of wheat for the week, 25,000 to 30,000 quarters. Imports into United Kingdom—Flour, 30,000 to 35,000 brls; wheat, 220,000 to 230,000 quarters.

LATER—LONDON—California wheat on passage, 58s 6d@61s; average quality far spring on passage, 56s 7d; average quality spring wheat for shipment in two months, 61s 6d@55s. Liverpool—Wheat, 1@2d higher for California.

WHAT THE NEW LAW IS DOING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Railroad law, which went into effect on the 1st of July, is having the effect to create a feeling of bitterness between the people of different sections of the State, as their interests are affected, and to call out written and oral opinions respecting it from nearly all classes.

It has often been asked, but, as yet, not answered, What was the occasion of the law, and who instigated it?—a hard question, and difficult of a truthful answer. Perhaps the nearest approach to an answer is to be found in the extreme low price of corn for the past year. The unsatisfactory prices for this grain, together with the maintenance of former freight charges, led the producing classes to petition the Legislature to enact a law which should lessen the cost of transportation, and thereby secure to the producer better prices. This was done in the face of the overwhelming fact that the producers had raised three times as much as there was a market for, or railroad facilities to transport.

One of the greatest errors of our time is that of trying to regulate commerce by legislation and losing sight of the inexorable law of supply and demand, together with that never failing corrector of all abuses, *Competition.*

The practical workings of the law have demonstrated a series of great wrongs and certain if not permanent injuries to the State and to our city.

SOME OF THE INJURIES ARE:

To prevent competition in the various branches of trade, and create, what was claimed to be the main intent to avoid, viz.: monopolies. It forces the business on to the shortest line of railroad, and a town is just as well off with one road as with two. It takes away a large share of the business of the larger roads and forces them to maintain a higher tariff on such business as they can command, to keep up their revenue. It does not permit the road to compete at competitive points, and stock up the coal, salt and lumber yards at interior points at such times as the roads can afford to do it, when their equipment would not otherwise be employed, and at such prices as would enable capital to be safely and profitably invested. It prevents the producers from shipping to this market and forces them to ship directly East over the shortest route, thereby forcing their grain upon an Eastern market where it is beyond their control and wholly at the disposal of the Eastern consignee. It makes the Eastern market the distributing point instead of Chicago, which a great many shippers have found out to their cost. It offers no inducement for middle men to invest in mills or warehouses in the interior, thereby making a market at home, but compels manufacturers to pay a uniform rate, according to distance, and gives those outside of the State a monopoly, when distance is in their favor. It tends to drive trade away from this city to points outside of the State. For example, lumber can be bought and shipped from Michigan City to points in this State at a saving of several dollars per car. It gives the East and West roads, crossing the centre of the State, a monopoly of the products of the central and south half of the State, as well as a great portion of Iowa. All the revenue that would accrue from business that would naturally come to Chicago, were it not for this law, is a loss to the roads in this State, and must be made up from such business as is left to them. It has had the effect to stop all work on the roads leading east from Chicago, such as laying double-tracks and equipping the roads for the anticipated increase of business which the past winter seemed to warrant and demand. While Chicago has and will continue to increase its volume of business, it will be due to the growth of country around it rather than from any benefit from the law which tends to drive from, rather than attract to, she cannot afford to let the stupidity of any men or set of men legislate against her natural advantages in such a manner as to drive business that would come to her if left to the rules of commerce which have and must ever continue to be governed by competition.

There are certain things which properly belong to the legislative branch of government, even in conducting railroads, but it surely is not in trying to fix the price of produce, but such things as watering stocks, consolidating roads to form continuous combinations or monopolies, pooling earnings, declaring scrip dividends, covering up the earnings by transfers of surplus, and such like things, may well be worthy the attention of Legislatures; but it certainly is not competent to fix the values of the earth's productions by local or sectional legislation.

Will some one please state what good the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have accomplished in the two or three years they have been *"going to do something soon!"*

E. O. S.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and advanced ⅛c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.17¾@1.17⅞ seller the month, closing at the outside, and $1.11⅛@1.12 seller September, closing at the inside. Also at $1.07⅝ seller the year. Corn was active and ⅝@¾c higher, closing at 39⅝c seller the month, and sold at 39⅝@39⅞c seller September, the latter option closing at the inside. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was more active and firm at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and firm. Common corn is offered freely at 3¼@4½c, though many dealers quote prices higher. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8¼@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6¼@7½c; No. 2 do, 5¾@6¼c; No. 3 do, 4¼@5c; inside green, 5@6c; pale and red, 3¼@5c. Sales include 1 car and 28 bales common at 3¼c; 5 bales fair at 4¼c; 10 bales at 5c.

BUTTER—Was in moderate demand at the prices current on the preceding days of the week. Choice qualities are still held with some show of firmness, but the poorer sorts are in large supply, and holders manifest considerable anxiety to realize. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—The activity and firmness for some time past noticeable in the market for grain bags are still prevalent. Stocks have become much reduced, not only here but at the East, and the general tendency of prices is unmistakably upward. Stark, Ludlow, and Lewiston were to-day advanced a ½c. Burlaps and gunnies remain steady and firm. We now quote: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston A, 34; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—Were inactive and nominal. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible] as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—No change was reported in the condition of the cheese market. Fair activity characterized the demand, and dealers evinced no anxiety to effect sales save at full prices. We quote: New York factory, 12¼@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¼@12½c; Western factory, 11¼@12½c.

COAL—The market was firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for light stock continues fair, but packers' goods are dull. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 124 lard tierces at $1.70; 18 pork barrels at $1.40.

EGGS—Were in large supply and lower, a large part of the offerings being out of condition and difficult to dispose of at any price. We quote strictly fresh at 13@13½c. A few guaranteed lots sold at 14c.

FEATHERS—Are in continued good demand and steady, at the following quotations: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Trade was quiet, with prices steady and firm. Stocks are now in good shape, and orders are promptly filled. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The upward movement in raisins continues, an advance of 15c per box being established to-day. Other fruits were unchanged in price, but the feeling among holders was one of great firmness. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 12@20c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@9½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue excited and advancing, prices going up another ½c to-day. The advance here has not kept pace with the upward movement at the East, and further changes may be looked for before the close of the present week. Sugars, though less active than during last week, are more firmly held. Stocks have been worked down to comparatively moderate proportions, and are now held with confidence. Rice is still very firm, and is active. Syrups, spices, soaps, etc., rule steady as previously quoted. Below are the prices current:

BI CARB. SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34½c; O. G. Java, 29@29½c; Java, No. 2, 28@28½c; fancy Rio, 25¼@25½c; choice do, 25¼@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25¼c; good do, 24¼@24½c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@23¼c; Singapore Java, 25¼@26c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25¾@25⅞c; do, prime, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24¼@25c.

CANDLES—Stars, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14¾@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 9¼@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A standard, 11⅜@11½c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9¼@9⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9⅝c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@19c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6¼@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons continue active and firm at $15.00@16.00. Boxes of large coarse fruit are offered at $12.00@13.00. Pears and apples were plenty, and common fruit was dull and easier. Peaches were rather scarce. The receipts from Michigan are still very light; choice fruit in baskets brings $2.00. Grapes were steady. We repeat: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. California pears, $5.50@6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@4.00 per brl. Blackberries, $3.30@3.75 per case; wild do, $2.50@3.00 per case. Blueberries, $4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $3.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, 75c@$1.50 per box; Bartlett's do, $1.75 per box. Peaches, $2.00 per box; Michigan peaches, per basket, $2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (35 lbs); do 60 lbs, in boxes, $5.50@6.00; $1.50 per basket; 11@12½c per lb. Siberian crab-apples, 50c per box.

HOPS—Were unchanged. We continue to quote: Western at 20@45c.

HAY—Nothing new worthy of mention was developed in connection with this market. Sales were few, and did not indicate any change in prices. We quote prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime $15.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The firm feeling recently developed in this market was prevalent to-day, holders generally asking 10½c for heavy, and 11½c for light. We continue to quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11@11½c; do heavy, 10@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain quiet, the demand being for small lots for immediate wants. Following are the rates current:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾ @ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½ @ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Under this head the changes were unimportant. Business now shows gradual improvement, but the market is still far from being active and values remain steady and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is rather quiet. Manufactured goods are not particularly firm, owing to the weak and unsettled condition of the iron market. Tin and zinc are steady, and copper is firm, from sympathy with the New York market. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Continue fairly active at previous rates. Clinch nails have been quoted too low. They are selling at $7.00 per keg. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices current: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17¼@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A typographical error made yesterday's quotation of carbon "18½c" instead of 17½c, where it has ruled for a week past. To-day, 17@17½c was the quotation, the market being weak at these figures. Linseed is in good request at the late decline, and at the moment is firmly held. Lard, whale, turpentine, and other descriptions remain steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 17@17½c; [illegible] linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@83c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The market was dull and weak, with ample offerings. Old chickens were lower, quotable at $4.00@4.25; springs, $2.50@3.50; small do were slow at $1.75@2.00.

POTATOES—There was no change. The supply is more than equal to the demand, and prices are weak, at $1.00@2.00 per brl, according to size and quality. Early Rose have been offered at 45c on track. Sweet varieties were also slow, at $3.00 per brl for red, and $5.00 for yellow.

SEEDS—The market for timothy was fairly active, but under continued large receipts former prices were not maintained, prime seed being from 25@30c lower. Prices ranged from $2.40@3.10 for inferior to choice, closing at $2.70 for prime. Sales were made at $2.95 seller the 20th, and $2.75 seller the first half of September. Flax was scarce but steady at $1.60@1.65. Clover quotable at $5.75. Millet at 40@50c. Sales include 25 bags timothy seed at $3.25; 20 bags prime at $3.15; 25 bags at $3.10; 100 bags at $3.07½; 349 bags do at $3.00; 104 bags do at $2.95; 354 bags do at $2.90; 128 bags at $2.82; 104 bags at $2.80; 80 bags at $2.75; 166 bags common at $2.65; 25 bags at $2.40; 6 bags dirty at $2.00.

SALT—The demand for fine salt continues active, and the tone of the market is one of firmness. We again quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOD—Is firm with a tendency to higher prices. Orders are still being filled at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were plenty and easier. Other vegetables were unchanged. We repeat: Tomatoes, 40@75c per box; onions, $4.00@4.25 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons, $7.00@16.00 per doz, according to size; musk-melons, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

WOOL—The market was moderately active and firm for fine and good grades. Prices are without quotable change, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Fleece, washed, combings	44@46c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,391	6,863	854
Tuesday	3,073	6,478	628
Wednesday	2,400	10,500	235
Total	9,864	23,841	1,717
Same time last week	8,542	22,056	1,825
Week before last	10,079	29,088	2,457

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,309	5,017	.....
Tuesday	336	5,516	.....
Total	1,645	10,533	.....

CATTLE—The volume of sales was considerably larger than on yesterday or Monday, the purchases of local as well as outside buyers being on a more liberal scale. But the increased activity must not be attributed to any legitimate increase in the demand; on the contrary, buyers seemed less inclined to invest, but the extreme low prices at which the stock was offered compelled their attention, and their purchases made a large aggregate. The fresh receipts embraced some good stock, but the stale cattle were, almost without exception, of low grade, and the average quality was decidedly the poorest that has been seen in the yards during the present season. The extreme range of prices was $1.80@6.37½, the outside for a bunch of graded steers. Most of the day's business, however, was transacted at the low range of $2.50@4.75, with $4.25 about an average price. Texas cattle comprised a very considerable portion of the supply, and these sold principally at $3.00@3.75 for through droves, and at $3.00@3.75 for fair to good northern wintered. Some fat corn-fed fetched $4.00@4.50. Stock steers were inquired for to some extent at $3.00@4.25, with few buyers willing to pay over $4.00 for the best. The supply of suitable lots was small, and only a limited number of sales were reported. The wants of the local trade were met chiefly at $2.25@3.50 for inferior to good cows and common to good Texas and Cherokee cattle. Between 4,000 and 5,000 head remain in the yards unsold, and the market has still a downward look.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
90	Texas cattle	1,041	$3.25
19	Texas cattle	900	3.00
107	Texas cattle	1,037	3.25
19	Texas cattle	862	3.12½
17	Texas cattle	1,020	3.30
38	good steers	1,289	5.37½
32	good steers	1,359	5.37½
16	Texas cattle	1,220	3.75
18	Texas cattle	989	3.75
17	good steers	1,319	5.40
34	good steers	1,236	5.30
16	cows	832	3.37½
18	butchers' stock	1,009	3.50
35	good steers	1,286	5.25
34	rough steers	1,212	4.35
54	Texas cattle	933	3.00
98	Texas cattle	552	1.80
28	Texas cattle	791	2.75
70	fair cattle	1,171	4.62½
13	Texas cattle	926	3.00
19	cows	999	3.35
16	good steers	1,344	5.12½
34	good steers	1,264	5.25
34	good steers	1,154	5.10
55	good steers	1,526	6.37½
32	choice steers	1,309	5.50
48	choice steers	1,261	5.60
17	choice steers	1,286	5.50
37	choice steers	1,309	5.50
17	fair steers	1,312	4.90
34	choice steers	1,388	5.70
54	good steers	1,356	5.10
60	good steers	1,265	5.25
50	fair steers	1,169	4.75
150	Texas steers	991	3.20
20	Texas steers	1,020	3.00
70	Cherokee cows	659	2.80
70	Texas cows	696	2.85
33	good steers	1,117	5.00
45	extra steers	1,417	5.87½
101	extra steers	1,420	5.80
32	choice steers	1,330	5.60
82	choice steers	1,399	5.70

HOGS—The receipts were much larger than on the two preceding days, but the weather was cool, and advices from the East were favorable, which two circumstances so stimulated the demand that holders found no difficulty in fully sustaining the advanced prices established yesterday. Buyers were numerous, and seemingly eager to invest, and trading was brisk at $4.30@4.65 for poor to choice heavy, and at $4.70@4.90 for poor to choice light. Some "culls" sold at $4.00@4.25, while a few car loads of assorted light weights fetched $4.95@5.00, but sales were principally within the range of $4.60@4.85. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	276	$4.60	53	186	$4.85	64	161	$4.90
44	270	4.60	67	190	4.85	72	192	4.90
26	200	4.85	42	266	4.60	43	252	4.60
24	270	4.60	52	270	4.60	42	200	4.85
31	180	5.00	59	268	4.60	52	189	4.85
42	339	4.60	62	206	4.90	63	163	4.80
58	227	4.75	46	276	4.65	36	195	4.80
44	210	4.85	39	311	4.50	64	186	4.80
44	371	4.60	93	286	4.60	115	191	4.85
44	320	4.60	203	301	4.65	65	194	4.85
27	309	4.55	43	189	4.90	52	184	4.90
89	199	4.90	44	183	4.85	58	250	4.75
48	218	4.90	62	177	4.95	48	274	4.65
51	210	4.70	67	173	4.85	53	199	4.90
122	236	4.75	55	207	4.85	46	279	4.55
46	207	4.85	61	189	4.85	15	288	4.30
64	203	4.90	55	195	4.85	61	299	4.35
63	221	4.70	36	186	4.85	55	310	4.35
62	229	4.70	95	130	4.87½	45	302	4.65
46	246	4.70	67	209	4.50	55	189	4.85
53	231	4.70	22	281	4.50	58	317	4.85
53	189	4.95	41	199	4.85	44	215	4.85
34	178	4.95	43	289	4.50	55	190	4.90
41	226	4.40	120	211	4.90			

SHEEP—Were scarce and prices were nominally higher, quotable at $2.75@4.00 for inferior to medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

Several cargoes were offering in the morning, and the market was moderately active, the demand being principally from local dealers. There was no particular change in prices, except that shingles are easier. In the afternoon several cargoes arrived, but the demand was light, and a considerable amount of lumber was left on the market unsold. Following are the prices current: Good to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.50@15.50; common to medium do, $9.50@13.00; coarse cargoes, $9.00@9.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75@1.80; shingles, $2.87½@3.00.

Cargo schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 176 m boards at $13.75; schr C. J. Roeder, from Muskegon, 128 m strips and boards at $14.00. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 228 m A shingles at $2.87½. Sold by A. Carter.

Cargo schr Stranach, from Manistee, 350 m lath at $1.80; schr J. B. Merrill, from Manistee, 220 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from DePere, 280 m A shingles at $2.90; schr Imperial, from Oconto, 60 m (deck load) lumber at $12.00; scow C. North, from Muskegon, 30 m strips and boards at $12.00; 70 m Norway at $9.00; 20 m lath at $1.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 130 m common lumber at $9.00. Sold by Wm. Meglade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues moderate on both local and interior account, the quoted prices being, as a rule, adhered to. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.00	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

SUMMER RESORT.

Oakton Springs Hotel,
PEWAUKEE, WIS.

H. B. WARREN............Manager for the Owners.

First-class in every respect. $2.50 per day. Fine Boating, Fishing, and Shooting in their Season. The Roads, Drives, and Scenery unequaled.

Mutual comfort will be insured to parties of three or more, who desire rooms, by giving us brief notice by telegraph, C. O. D.

The celebrated Oakton Springs Waters are used for Drinking, Cooking, and Bathing, in the Hotel.

These are the Waters which have effected, within a year, the marvelous cure of Col. N. P. Iglehart, who had been absolutely given up, by a council of fifteen Physicians.

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SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

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DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND.

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

DR. STONE,

112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic and Private Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties, &c., treated with safety and success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on private diseases, and circulars, &c., for married ladies—all free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

[illegible]KER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago. [illegible]

Dr. Kean,

South Clark-st., Chicago,

[illegible]

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago (first floor). [illegible]

DR. STONE,

[illegible] MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

TOWNSEND,

83 SOUTH CLARK-ST., [illegible]

THE BALLOON VOYAGE DECLINED.

A day or two ago, Mayor Medill was made an involuntary advertising medium by the shrewd proprietors of the *Graphic*, who sent him an invitation to accompany Prof. Wise in his aerial trip across the Atlantic. Mr. Medill replies facetiously as follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873.

Messrs. J. H. & C. M. Goodsell:

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to take a ride in the *Graphic* balloon across the stormy Atlantic is received and duly appreciated. While feeling greatly honored at being one of the elect few on whom your [illegible] has descended, I am constrained to decline accepting the call, having already engaged a passage over the water by an oldtime Cunarder before receiving your invitation. [illegible] the landing place of the aerial "Graphic" is stated, but the landing place is omitted in your letter, but in that respect I presume it is not unlike any other bird of passage—uncertain. It may start on time, but land [illegible], while my desire is to land at Queenstown, and thence, by easy and regular stages, make a pilgrimage to Old Jerusalem, whereas, if I embarked on the "Graphic," I might first reach the New Jerusalem even before my eyes were gladdened with a sight of the shores of the Green Isle, or altogether fail to enter the Holy Land.

However, I confess it would be very gratifying to mount on the wings of the winds in a chariot of hydrogen, and, high above the petty vanities and ambitions of municipal affairs, be translated from the New to the Old World without seeing—sea-sickness.

Accept my thanks for your flattering partiality, and wishing the aerial ship a quick transit and safe landing, I am, yours, with distinguished consideration,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

His Honor was also guilty of saying that he regarded the whole enterprise as a "good-sell."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—SPECIAL bargains: [illegible] Oak-st., east of State, $100. [illegible] northeast corner Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st. [illegible] per foot, one-third cash. [illegible] Sedgwick-st., near Webster-av., $35. [illegible] Sedgwick-st., north of Centre, $35. [illegible] Lincoln-av., near Fullerton, $25. [illegible] running from LaSalle-st. to Clark, $125. [illegible] Goethe-st., just west of Wells, $5,300. [illegible] corner LaSalle and Maple-sts., very cheap. [illegible] Clark and Superior-sts.; splendid business [illegible]. [illegible] corner Dearborn and Ontario-sts. [illegible] corner Dearborn and Ohio-sts. [illegible] on Centre-st., east of Racine-av., $1,000. [illegible] fronting Clayborn and Racine-avs., $600. [illegible] lots north of Lincoln Park, at $600 to $800 [illegible] fourth cash.

NORTH SIDE ACRE PROPERTY.

[illegible] on Lincoln-av., $1,300 per acre. [illegible] of Ravenswood, fronting Green Bay Road, at [illegible]. [illegible] corner Green Bay Road and Addison-av. [illegible] west of Rogers' Park, near the lake, $1,000. [illegible] east of Rosehill; cheap. [illegible] large list of other property. We make North Side a specialty. LINN & HAWKINSON, Northwest corner North Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland [illegible]; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. If desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Northwestern car works; easy terms; long time; to the party who will build no cash required, and five years' time given. Free ride, cars or carriage; excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW house and lot corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING, SOUTHEAST corner Lake and Peoria-sts., 60x80, together with engine, boiler, shaftings, elevator, and a very desirable piece of ground; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on premises. BROOKS & NUMAS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, modern improvements; lot, 50x125; 2 blocks west of Jefferson Park. Address H 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON SIXteenth-st., near Indiana-av., $12,000; 2½ or 5 acres near McCormick's factory. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 90 [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement brick residence on Michigan-av., between [illegible] and Twenty-second-sts. Will be sold cheap. Also first-class residence and 30-foot lot on Michigan-av. north of Twelfth-st. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. OLINGER & BALLARD, Portland Block, corner basement.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT 269 [illegible] Jefferson-st. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, [illegible] Madison-st. House vacant. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—100 BUILDING LOTS fronting on Sheffield, Racine, Baxter, and Belmont [illegible], near North Clark-st. cars. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., 112X194, SOUTH front, and 138x125 north front on Monroe-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., 100X176 FT, SOUTH front on Van Buren-st., between Centre and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., 100X100, NORTHWEST corner Illinois and St. Clair-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X150 FEET EACH ON FULton, Ogden, and California-sts., just outside the fire limits. No cash payment required from parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—40X80 FEET ON North Clark-st., near Ohio. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON PRAIRIE-av., $27,000. A. J. GRISWOLD & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT on Circle or Western-av., at Norwood Park, only [illegible] blocks from depot; $10 cash, $5 per month. Norwood Park Land Office, Room 11, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, OR will be exchanged for brick or lumber, a nice brick [illegible] and lot on South Side, only $6,000. Address X 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND 50-FOOT lot at Desplaines; $1,600, only $200 down, balance in monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—4, 10, OR 20 ACRES, VERY CHEAP, near West Forty-eighth-st. station and C. & N. W. R. R.; 4 acres on Harrison-st., in Sec. 16, 39, 13. 166 [illegible] between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. [illegible] SNOW, No. 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn; east front; 43 Manchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS on Shober-st., near Wicker Park; small payment in [illegible], balance to suit. $3,500. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 143 FEET corner Stanton-av. and Whiting-st.; 48 feet near Lake-av., both low prices. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, AND lot 25x125, on Peoria-st., near Tyler, only $5,000, immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE WHITE, MARBLE-front residences at corner of Van Buren-st. and [illegible]-st., at a sacrifice. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, 13 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LOT OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING, SUPposed to be stolen, which the owner can have by calling at 179 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 30, SOME ENterprising citizen appropriated my vest, containing watch and chain and pocket-book, from sleeping-car [illegible] C. & N. W. R. R., leaving Wells-st. depot on Omaha train at 10:45 p. m. The watch was hunting-case, [illegible] make, I think Tissot, manufacturer—"Manufacturer, Charles F. Tissot & Son, Locle, No. [illegible]," and engraved on inside of upper case: "Presented to J. S. Oliver, by the boys of the I. B. & [illegible] R. W., Jan. 1, 1872." The chain was one of the ordinary twist pattern, and in one end of the bar a key which could not be easily noticed without pushing up a little [illegible]. The pocket-book (an old leather one) contained [illegible] $150 dollars in bills; one note by Angle & Sabin, of [illegible], Ill., for $1,000, to J. S. Oliver; one by Geo. Leonard, of Champaign, for $561.25, and one by E. Richards, and J. S. Oliver, for $784, to B. F. Harris, Champaign, Ill. There are several indorsements on said notes, and remaining payments have been stopped; all persons are hereby notified not to purchase said notes. If the person who, by mistake, no doubt, or any other person, will return the watch and chain and notes, he is welcome to the money, and an application will receive from me a reward of $25 besides, and an assurance that his character will not be doubted. J. S. OLIVER, [illegible], Boone County, Iowa.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, ON TWENTY-[illegible]-st., between Cottage Grove and Michigan-avs., or on Michigan-av. between Twenty-sixth and Twentieth-sts., or on Twentieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., or on Wabash-av., between Twentieth and [illegible]-sts., a double Paisley shawl, scarlet centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 143 Seventeenth-st., South Side.

LOST—A BAY MARE; HAD ON PART OF BUGGY-harness; was last seen on South Park-av., near Forty-[illegible]-st. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to [illegible] & Wheeler's stable, corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 6, A RED [illegible] shawl. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to LEVI WING, 96 Dearborn-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—LAST EVENING, FROM [illegible] View, a light bay horse, with light mane and tail, hitched to a 2-seated democrat wagon. Any one [illegible] the above will please return it to GEO. ROSS & [illegible], Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING A splendid chance for making money to any man or woman that has only a small capital; city or country. 168 West Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, County, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money; our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, [illegible] call at 60 East Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE our stock of novelties and household articles; we defy competition; pay $3 to $35 daily. WEBSTER & CO., 90 East Madison-st., Room 14.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

THE QUEEN OF SPIRITS—THE HIGHEST DEveloped medium living: past, present, and future told; [illegible] and healing physician. 223 Fourth-av., between [illegible] and Taylor-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRable dwelling of eight rooms, and lot 148x182 feet, cheap and on easy terms.

North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities, good society, quick and cheap access to business, splendid soil, and the healthiest of localities! The investment of a small sum in this locality is as safe as a Government bond, and will yield larger returns.

Special Bargain—I have two corners, each 132x132 feet, immediately opposite the station, which I am authorized to sell for $800 each, one-third cash. These two lots are the cheapest in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, real estate dealers and brokers, 142 La Salle-st.

40, 80, or 160 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13, on both sides of Danville & Vincennes Railroad and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Boulevard.

160 acres Sec. 15, 38, 13, on line of Chicago & Illinois River Road, north of Sixty-third-st., or Junction-av.

160 acres Sec. 20, 38, 13, on Junction-av.

80 acres W. ½, N. E. ¼, Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.

160 acres Sec. 8, 37, 13.

160 acres Sec. 23, 39, 12, on C., B. & Q. R. R., two miles from city limits, adjoining village of Clyde.

We offer any of the above on easy terms and low prices.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $375, IN MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 50x150 feet, with sidewalks in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $350, IN $5 monthly payments, with no payment down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid for. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND 10 ACRES of land, some timber, ¼ of mile from Hobart on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Call Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Room 3, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS near Morgan Park, Washington Heights; only $10 down, balance $5 per month, without interest. Each purchaser will receive a return free pass to the property and return. Title perfect. Abstract furnished. T. J. BOLLENDER, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st., first floor, Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13. 27½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUtiful new house with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $60 per month; no such bargain in Evanston. Also 4 houses and 2 cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $5,500; rent from $15 to $50 per month. Call at 133 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $10 to $25 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale and to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore; price, $300. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—FIVE TEN-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights; all on the ridge, at the corner of Western-av. and Spring-st., near the new Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Station, and new Female College; beautifully timbered and watered; suitable for subdivision. H. H. HONORE, Jr., 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—125 BY 156 CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH st. and Kenwood-court; 150 feet on Kenwood-court between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-st. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS, BLOCKS, or acre property. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—184 ACRES 15 MILES WEST OF CITY limits, three-quarters of a mile from depot; fine grove property, at $85 per acre. Three 5-acre blocks near Wicker Park, $4,500 per acre. Ten near North-av. and Western-av., $3,000. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—TWO GOOD houses, with lots 100x176 at a sacrifice. Short walk from depot, near new church and school house. Houses in good repair and now unoccupied. Will sell separately. All cash but encumbrance, will buy the property for much less than any other property in the vicinity can be bought for. H. A. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot, school, church, and stores; $10 to $20 per foot. I will make special terms with parties who will build. Also, some good houses well-located for sale on easy terms. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRES NORTH LAKE Shore; one special bargain for four days only. FINNEY & SPRINGER, Room 19, No. 81 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights, at $600 per acre; $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent; ¼ mile from station; free pass for three years on railroad to every purchaser. Come and see this if you want something nice that will sell at an advance within 90 days; land high and dry, 6,000 trees in the subdivision, which is in Sec. 14, T 37, R 13. Plat at office of WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago, is 19 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 200 ft above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, E. ½ OF S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ of 25, 40, 13, near Maplewood, in Story and Allen's Subdivision, containing 48 lots, 25x125, on favorable terms. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—SEVERAL GOOD houses, with 50-feet lots, very cheap; will exchange. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A GOOD FRAME house, with 50-foot lot, on Sixty-second-st., near Wallace, easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace, on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2, 5, OR 10 ACRES SOUTH OF AND near Brighton, very cheap. HENRY F. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BEAUTIFUL IMPROVEments, west of Washington Heights, at $100 per acre to-day? Apply at 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NORTH Evanston. In opening up my subdivision I offer the first 10 lots at the low price of $225 each; lots are 25 feet front by 180 feet deep, fronting on avenues 100 feet wide. Terms, $10 monthly payments or ½ cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are beautifully located, being convenient to the depot, schools, and churches. Parties seeking investments will be shown this property free of expense. WM. E. BEST, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 9 ACRES OF LAND ON WEST Lake-st., Sec. 8, T. 39, R. 13, on easy terms. SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK AND grain farms in the Rock River Valley, 110 miles west of Chicago, containing about 450 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fences, belonging to it; only 1½ miles from R. R. station. Price low, and terms easy. Owner might take Chicago property in part payment at cash figures. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BEAUTIFUL IMPROVEments, west of Washington Heights, at $100 per acre to-day. Apply at 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES (80 IMPROVED), $15 PER acre, on railroad in Illinois, or will exchange for good city property. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR suburban property, a fine farm near Louisville, Ky. Might put in some cash also for a bargain. HENRY F. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN EAST FRONT RESIDENCE LOT, between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., on one of the avenues. Prefer to deal with owner direct. Address K 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT $45,000 WORTH OF CITY OR suburban real estate in exchange for valuable business ($100,000 yearly); goods staple, with large demand; also valuable fruit farm at Benton Harbor for city or suburban property. M. H. MORRIS, 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

WANTED—NEAT, WELL-BUILT, COSY COTtage, between Western-av. and Lincoln-st., Park-av. and Jackson-st. Price not over $5,000; easy terms. No brokers. Address X 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, a small house and lot, Englewood preferred. Address, with particulars, X 97, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDSOME WALNUT PARlor suit, a rosewood 7-octave piano made by Haines Brothers, Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, lace curtains, sideboard, &c. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF EIGHT ROOMS, Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. Also valuable lease of premises at a bargain, if taken at once. Address A D, P. O. Box 358.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW NO. 8 MODERN Vulcan stove, with heating-oven and reservoir. Apply at No. 9 Porch-st., first floor, to-day.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR A boarding house will be sold cheap if called for to-day. Call at 214 West Lake-st., up-stairs. House to rent, 7 rooms, closets, &c.

I HAVE SOME FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE, or exchange for real estate, or good horse and buggy. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP: THE FURNITURE OF 2 beautifully-situated rooms for housekeeping, at 674 West Adams-st.; the rooms to rent.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $75 IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY sewing-machine, glass slipper, etc., equal to new; price, $35. Residence 7, Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 89 South Clark-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—100,000 BRICK. APPLY IN PERSON or by note, to OLIVER BESLY, 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—AN OLD, ESTABLISHED MEAT MARket; ice-box and fixtures complete; rent low to a good tenant. Call at 390 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, NO. 22 MILwaukee-av. Also, store on West Kinzie-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT WITH rooms up-stairs, for saloon and boarding-house; will give long lease to good party. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—226 MADISON-ST., NEW STORE WITH 6 rooms and closets above. Low rent. 73 Ohio-st., house 14, rooms, with basement, for boarding-house, $50 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. K. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED OFFICE, LIGHT and cheerful; vault and closets. Rent low. Also, desk room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, near LaSalle.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT STAND, AT 374 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—130 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, rooms furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, with use of parlor; price $10 to $40.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with closet, in private family. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor new (Public) block, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, SUITAble for 2 or 4 gentlemen. Rooms kept in good order. 734 State-st., 3d floor.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen; 1st floor; brick house. No. 4 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—7 OR 14 ROOMS OVER STORE NO. 329 South Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Inquire on premises, or at 123 Ewing-st. JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.25 TO $3 PER week. Apply at Room 11, 177 West Randolph-st. Gents only.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 264 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms for 3 or 4 gentlemen; also single rooms, from $15 to $20. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with or without board. 884 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED for light housekeeping, at 261 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE or small, to gentlemen or ladies, occupied during day, at 145 South Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—NINE ROOMS OVER STORE ON ERIE-st. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS LODGING ROOM IN Otis Block, at $10 per month; a part or all of the furniture for sale. Apply to G. B. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—2, 3 AND 4 ROOM SUITES, WITH WAter, pantry, and closets, nice and new, for families without children; $8 to $16. Inquire at 328 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM and closet, furnished or unfurnished. 69 Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, 147 South Halsted-st. Also splendid suite and sleeping-rooms, 278 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 261 WEST MONROE-ST. APPLY to ALLAN PINKERTON, No. 192 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER, near Randolph-st. cars, No. 23 Davis-st. T. C. HILL, Room 7, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, $25; FOUR rooms, $18; three small, $10. Inquire 628 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF furniture for sale; house of five rooms, $15 a month, all in good order. Call for two days at 70 Foster-st., from 8 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, TWO-STORY HOUSE, nine rooms, gas, and marble mantel, $40, on North Paulina-st. Inquire at 105½ North Paulina-st., up-stairs; also a store, 20x32 feet; a good place for a grocery store, only $25 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND SUMmer kitchen, water up and down stairs, No. 532 West Indiana-st., near Robey. Apply at No. 532 Hubbard-st., corner Paulina.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 2 ACRES of ground, with good barn, one block from depot; 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. Apply to J. R. ANDREWS, Office 8 Kendall Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, good repair, Thirty-seventh-st., near Lake-av.; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st., or 31 Vincennes-av. after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—SOME HOUSES, AND SOME FINE furniture for sale at a bargain by S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 65 AND rooms at 94 South Green-st. Apply at 81 South Green-st.

TO RENT—127 FOURTH-AV., SUITABLE FOR first-class boarding-house or private residence; modern improvements; nice and clean; hot and cold water bath. S. S. JONES, Room 24, No. 130 Adams-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON DEERING-ST., CONvenient to street cars; have water, &c.; several other cottages in that locality cheap. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON CASS-st., near Indiana. Will be put in [illegible] order, with modern conveniences, &c. MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE LITTLE FURNISHED COTtage of 6 rooms, No. 239 Butterfield-st., until May, 1874, at $45 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, 279 SOUTH Park-av., to a family who will board us, will pay difference between rent and board. References required.

TO RENT—135 WINCHESTER-AV., HALF BLOCK from Van Buren-st. cars; new house, 11 rooms, barn. Apply on premises; $50 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—PRAIRIE-AV.; $50, ARtesian-av., $30. Store and rooms, Wentworth-av., $35. House, Michigan-av. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, AND SEVERAL closets, Washington-av., near Hoyne-st. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 13 Methodist Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE, PLEASantly located; house and grounds in good order. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING SIX rooms, with gas and water; must be on West Side, convenient to Madison or Randolph street-cars; would buy furniture if cheap, and pay cash. Possession required as soon as possible. Address H 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, 6 OR 8 rooms, within two miles of Court-House. Address CARNE, 122 Hurlbut-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a suite of front rooms, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, east of State, between Harmon-court and Eighteenth-st. X 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TILL MAY 1 NEXT, A FURnished cottage of 6 or 8 rooms, located east of State-st. and south of Eighteenth. The place must be clean and well located. Address, for to-day only, X 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY AND GENtleman, 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping. Address with terms K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan or Prairie-av., for a small family, until the 1st of May. J. R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FAMILY OF ADULTS, five in number, wish to rent a furnished house east of State and north of Eighteenth-st. X 94, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GRAND PIC-NIC WILL BE GIVEN BY THE International Socialists, in Ogden's Grove, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1873. The public is cordially invited to assist.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

PATENT SOLICITING AND NEGOTIATING DONE at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Attorneys, 126 South Clark-st., Room 76, 77, and 80 to 82.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE WITHout homes, and are desirous of having one that you can call your own, we want to draw your attention to the fact that Colorado not only offers to give you a home of 160 acres in a healthy climate, but shows by her prosperity that she is more favorably regarded by capitalists and people in general than any other part of America. And the Southwestern Colony offers to take you out there for less money than you can go by yourselves; and when you have seen the country, if you like it, then you can join the Colony on liberal terms. Those who want to go will please come in and enroll their names. Office, 104 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SECOND-HAND stencil tools. Call immediately or address G. W. BRIGGS, 105 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BUILDER TO BUILD A BRICK block; will pay ½ cash, balance house and lot. C. W. DEAN, 129 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR'S COMPASS OR THEOdolite and chain, cheap for cash. Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING A GOOD SECond-hand safe to sell cheap will find a purchaser by addressing D. WALTERS, Room 23, Exchange Building.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET, CHICAGO TO San Francisco. "MONTE," Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $50 TO TAKE place of retiring partner in real estate and business office. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 45.

WANTED—CIRCULAR OR GOOD OFFICE DESK, cheap. Address, giving description and lowest price, S 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET, CHICAGO to San Francisco. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE DOZEN SCHOOL-desks, cheap. Address H, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS FOR STATE FAIRS, camp meetings, hunting, fishing, and family parties who desire to live a few days upon the banks of some lovely trout stream or lake, avoiding crowded and expensive hotel charges. For outfits apply at Government Goods Depot, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE IS obliged to part with a beautiful Russian spaniel dog; very small and affectionate. Price, $50, or less to a party who will insure kind treatment. Address X 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LADY'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING, entirely new, taken for debt; high setting, brilliant stone, 1¼ karats, at a sacrifice. Address J 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COW, PRICE $35, AT 238 CALUMET-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANNIE: I MISSED YOU AT THE Northwestern depot Monday noon, and can't find you; write me. JOHN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 TAYLOR-ST., ONE DOOR FROM STATE—Board and lodging in a new brick house; board with lodging $4.50; day board $3.50. Mrs. G. M. BINK.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with rooms $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT front room with good board and charming view of the lake. References.

143 THIRD AVENUE—A SPLENDID ALCOVE room, with board. Also, rooms, with board, at 118 and 120 Third-av.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF FURnished front rooms, 2d story to rent, with board.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND PLEASANT front room, with board for gent and wife; also a pleasant room for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of second-story front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent with board; hot and cold water, also, pleasant rooms; double or single. References required.

481 WABASH-AV., COR. OF ELDRIDGE-COURT—Handsomely furnished front room, with board; also day boarders accommodated; house first-class.

487 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with alcove, with or without board; also day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Handsomely furnished and unfurnished rooms, en suite and single; superior table; croquet grounds; references exchanged.

871 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS for gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, and rooms for gentlemen, and first-class board.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., CONVENIENT TO MADISON and Randolph—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; best of accommodations; terms reasonable.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; terms reasonable; only a few boarders; convenient to street cars.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A PARTY of gents will find the pleasantest boarding place in the city; elegance and comfort combined; music; a plentiful and homelike table; terms to suit.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely-furnished parlor, a pleasant smaller room, with modern improvements, and first-class table, in a private family.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON—pleasant furnished front rooms, closets, hot and cold water, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also a few day-boarders wanted.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—A VERY pleasant front parlor, with first-class table board, for married couple, at moderate terms; a few day-boarders accommodated; house, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; one block from Madison-st. cars.

154 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, for man and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board, $5 per week; no other boarders.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board. $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4.50 per week.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT room; also single rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gents; brick house, modern improvements.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. Day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT single room and closet, with board.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST., 2D DOOR FROM ABERdeen—Double rooms for families, single rooms for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; table first-class.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board, with rooms nicely furnished; first-class table.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., COR. OF ANN—BOARD in a genteel boarding-house for gentleman and wife. Room large and pleasant.

382 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished rooms.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKING for first-class board and rooms, please call to the house for all particulars.

506 WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent with board.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—CHOICE OF FURNished or unfurnished rooms, with good home-like board; large front room and one adjoining, well furnished, for four gentlemen.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, AND suite of front rooms; large closet, private family; modern improvements.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two elegant large rooms, with board (every modern convenience) at $14 and $16 per week for two.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board; suitable for gentlemen or ladies; house pleasantly located, and near centre of business. References exchanged.

Country.

OAK PARK—SUMMER BOARDING, FOR CHIcago business men and their families. Terms reasonable; accommodations good. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can get a nice suite of front furnished rooms, with good table, by addressing Q 45, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address X 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, 2 CHILDREN and nurse, in a pleasant family, and genteel neighborhood, on West Side. Will furnish rooms if required. Address R, 233 West Lake-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, FIRST-class board and room; table must be first-class; a good price will be paid for such. Address X 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Michigan-avenue preferred; address immediately C. CARLETON, Briggs House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, side-bar road-wagons, etc. Also, a few second-hand buggies. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

AS THE DEMAND CONTINUES LIVELY FOR horses, buggies, and wagons of all descriptions, would advise all having them for sale to bring them in immediately to 251 State-st., a sale stable of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—BLACK PONY, GENTLE AND KIND, and used to city. 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY, new and one-side bar road wagon. First-class New York make, at a bargain. J. C. HUTCHINSON, cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK TEAM, CARRIAGE, and harness, together or separate. Address H 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YOUNG, STYLISH BLACK MORGAN horse, 15½ hands, weighs 1,100 lbs; new open buggy and harness. Entire outfit, $350. Will call with rig. Address X 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE CHESTNUT MARE, 6 YEARS old, sound and gentle, good driver, weight 1,100 lbs, good style, cheap for cash. Address S 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY GELDING, large, young, kind, sound; works single or double. A splendid coupe or carriage horse. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Apply to the owner, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HARness, very cheap, at 226 West Lake-st.

I WILL PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR THE USE OF a horse and buggy part of each day, for a few weeks. Address Q, 44, Tribune Office.

JOSEPH LAMB, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY with a car-load of first-class horses, including single-drivers, draught, good steppers, one that can show 2:40 on track, and one pair large coach horses, 16½ hands. R. C. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A BLACK OR DAPPLE GREY HORSE, 16 hands high, good stepper of earth and kind; not afraid of cars. Address X, 33, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A CAPITALIST OR A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPital desiring to engage in trade may hear of a very excellent opening in an old, well-established, and lucrative business, by addressing JOHN TURNBULL, Manager of the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Illinois Mutual, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed, by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$22,000 FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES; will sell all or part, or will borrow $17,000 for short time at 10 per cent. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

L. R. CASWELL, 149 AND 151 EAST MADISON-st., Loans on secured notes, houses on leased lots, collaterals, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $2,000 TO $25,000 on inside improved and unimproved; also on good collaterals. HILL & BLISS, 24 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other good chattel securities. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. Good purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HAND IN SUMS OF $2,500. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY; $1,000 OR MORE, ON CITY real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 99 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SMALL SUMS OF MONEY on houses on leased land or other good collaterals. GEO. W. REED & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$200,000 FOR 5 YEARS; ABUNDANT first mortgage security and interest paid promptly semi-annually. Room 17, Lakeside Building, corner Clark and Adams-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR ONE OR 4 MONTHS; WILL pay 2 per cent per month, and give good inside real estate security. Address N 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500 ON AMPLE OUTside security, upon which that amount has heretofore been borrowed, and is now to be paid, for which purpose the money is now wanted. HAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BOTH SEXES; circular containing full information sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. Address H. E. HERMAN, P. O. Drawer 231, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale. Inquire at 416 West Madison-st.

A 1 DINING-ROOM, ICE CREAM, AND LODGING room business in good locality, making money; will be sold at an extraordinary bargain, owner leaving city; must be sold at once. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 115 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A CAPITAL of $5,000 in an established iron foundry, with good trade, as partner; German preferred. Address H 41, Tribune office.

A WELL-REGULATED BRICK-YARD, HAVING an extensive and A No. 1 trade, for sale or exchange; will take real estate in exchange; reason for selling, want to go to Europe. Address X 14, Tribune office.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY WITH INSTRUments and fixtures, situated in the City of Rockford, for sale or rent, cheap. Address Post-Office Box 794, Rockford, Ill.

A FINE GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; LARGE trade; low rent; no bonus; living rooms above; bargain. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE, AT Eureka, Ill., situated on the junction of the T., P. & W. and C. P. & Southwestern Railroads. Switch connecting with both roads. Hogs 50c to 75c per 100 lbs under Chicago. Freights south same as Chicago, and to Chicago 15c per 100 lbs. Capacity of house, 250 to 300 hogs per day. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. For further particulars apply to A. O. CAMPBELL, 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

A PROMINENT, FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to; House and lot taken. Address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY; take the Boston Coffee and Dining Rooms; well established, doing good business; close to depot; terms moderate. Call soon. 89 North Wells-st., near corner Kinzie-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, and soda water establishment for sale, cheap for cash. Call at 374 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 328 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' AND GENTS' RESTAUrant for sale, doing a tip-top business. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Apply at 77 East Twelfth-st.

A SALOON FOR SALE AT 78 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire on the premises.

A WELL-REGULATED BRICK-YARD, HAVING an extra stove and A No. 1 trade, for sale or exchange; will take real estate in exchange; reason for selling, want to go to Europe. Address X 14, Tribune office.

BAKERY FOR SALE IN JOLIET, DOING A FIRST-class business, No. 5 Bluff-st., opposite the National Hotel, with horse and wagon, and bakery complete.

BREWERY SITUATED IN JOLIET, ILL., FOR sale. For particulars inquire of J. BELZ, on premises, or of A. J. BELZ, 221 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF VERGNES' ELECTRO Chemical Cure for sale; well established, doing a good business and giving perfect satisfaction; as a scientific bath for the cure of various maladies it has no equal; particulars given at the office 706 Wabash-av.; A good opportunity for a physician or the right man.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE AT McPHERSON & CO.'S Druggist Agency, at various prices to suit purchasers; one particular good bargain worthy of attention, worth $3,500. 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CRIBS, BINS, OFFICE, AND scale owned by us at St. Anne and St. Mary, Ill. At St. Anne, cribs for 12,000 bushels corn; St. Mary, 20,000 bushels. No better points in Illinois for grain; direct line with Chicago, Cincinnati, and the East. Apply to RAUB & MORTON, Earl Park, Ind.

I MEAN BUSINESS TO A PARTY THAT CAN COMmand $1,000; can realize a handsome income and steady business; I have a monopoly that pays 300 per cent; ready cash sales. Call at 167 Clark-st., Room 8. J. A. WANLESS.

I WANT TO FIND A PARTY WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 cash to join me in a business which is first-class and big profits. For particulars inquire of K. WINNE, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

ICE CREAM AND DINING PARLORS, WITH 13 rooms above, furnished, for sale; rent only $80; bargain. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

LARGE STOCK OF SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS (not a factory), with a large and valuable business ($100,000 yearly), for sale, capital required $10,000 to $15,000; would take city or suburban real estate; owner having too much other business is the object in selling. This is no old stock or dead business. Call and investigate. M. H. MORRIS, 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE ON SOUTH SIDE, WEEKly receipts $50 to $60; owned by present proprietor over a year. Address X 87, Tribune office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—A VERY VALUAble at same time, simple improvement in jumping ponies, making them leap along the ground when a boy rocks it in the usual manner. Real novelty. Examine sample for two weeks at 64 East Chicago-av., or address Q 41, Tribune office.

PATENT-RIGHT FOR SALE, ENTIRE OR BY States; article pays 400 per cent; sells rapidly. D. STONER, 126 South Clark-st., Room 80.

SALOON, WITH LEASE AND FIXTURES, FOR sale, near the corner of Clark and Monroe-sts., No. 173.

SALOON FOR SALE; VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, at No. 5 Blue Island-av.; poor health the reason for selling.

SPECIALTY—I WANT $5,000 AND A GOOD ACTIVE man to go into manufacturing an article secured by United States Government; it pays 500 per cent, ready cash sales; I have now orders for $25,000 worth of goods and require this money in the business. Address X 32, Tribune office.

THE ONLY PLANING MILL IN A GROWING city in Central Illinois for sale. Building and machinery almost new. Three railroads; large county, in which this is the only mill. Good opening for manufacturing. Will be sold with [illegible]. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Y 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND RELIABLE business man, with $5,000 to $15,000, to take active or silent interest in an established manufacturing wholesale business in this city; articles staple, profits large, a monopoly; investment will yield at least 100 per cent. Address, with real name, X 30, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; best location in the city. Address H 57, Tribune office.

$700 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS, PAYING business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. WM. LOWE, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State, Room [illegible].

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A BLOCK IN MAYWOOD FOR A $6,000 to $10,000 house; will assume incumbrance. City and suburban real estate for good farm. Cash, real estate, and 1st mortgage notes for good business lot worth $15,000 to $25,000.

O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, 13 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS acre property, near city limits, on West Side, for improved city property. Owners only answer. H, P. O. Box 140, City.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD SAFE FOR A LOT, lumber, or diamond pin, or ring. C. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, FOR house and lot in city; also 25 feet on Michigan-av., for cheap lots. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 157 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE and cash for good stocks of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c. Please answer, giving full description of stock and where interview can be had. Address V 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, near Ottawa, Illinois, for city property. No better farm in the State. C. D. PAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF ground at Hinsdale, near depot; equity above incumbrance taken in diamonds, lots, or lumber. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE-HALF BLOCK OF SPLENdid grove property, near the depot, in Hinsdale. Equity taken in city property or small farm desirably located. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AT Evanston, at cash figures, for a good single top-buggy; also for carpenter-work, mason-work, tin-work, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, or any material pertaining to building. I will offer no property that has not risen in value 25 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, with a still better prospect in the future. Call at Room 2, 133 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS REtail grocery business situated on West Side. Address MILES LANDON, 159 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH. I can show you something that will suit. Address X 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, IN A LUCrative iron and steel business, in this city. This is worthy of investigation. Address X 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000; BUSINESS established and centrally located; pictures and fine art goods, stationery, school rewards, and fancy articles, with printing office attached. To the right man a good chance will be offered. Address N 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A LARGE, WELL-paying business that will bear investigation; must have help; will give a good competent business man a chance to make some money; unless you have $1,000 cash to invest, and mean business, don't answer; no time to trifle away. Address X 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH ABOUT $500 CASH, to purchase retiring partner's interest; business established and profitable. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to assist in handling a subdivision of eighty acres; will net $40,000 in twelve months. Address LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE AN article in great demand, but not made in this country. $5,000 required. Address X 36, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES TO GIVE LESSONS IN private families. Address X 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN academy-graduate, a musician and linguist, whose studies were completed at Dresden and Paris, as governess in a good family. Address MISS MACDONELL, Krakow Post-Office, Franklin County, Missouri.

WANTED—A HOME, BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady, in an American family, where the teaching of German or music would be an equivalent for board; best of references given. Address X 7, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A FINE PIANO AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT rosewood 7-octave piano forte, overstrung bass and all modern improvements, round corners, carved mouldings, carved legs, Louis XIV style, made by Haines Brothers, New York City. The instrument is a fine one, and cost $575; price $250. Must be sold. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

ORGAN—A PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE—12 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves of pedals; suitable for a small church, lodge room, or for the parlor; a great bargain. Apply at 915½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY COMpetent and experienced, for a large jobbing house. Undoubted references required as to character and ability. Address, with real name and references, X 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE IN an insurance office; must write a good hand, and give unquestionable references. Call at 178 South Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—DRUG-CLERK, MIDDLE-AGED, UNmarried man preferred. Address Morton's Pharmacy, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WRITING A GOOD hand, desiring a situation in a bank, can address NATIONAL, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOVE SALESMAN FOR THE IOWA and Nebraska trade. Address, with reference, X 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESCRIPTION-clerk; one who speaks German and English. 321 Centre-av.

Trades.

WANTED—15 BROOM-MAKERS. STEADY EMployment given and machines furnished. Apply to CAHILL & GALLAHER, 139 West Eighteenth-st., east of Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD INSIDE PAINTERS, IMmediately; none but the best need apply. L. O. WRIGHT, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—A SPINNER. NONE BUT A FULLY competent one need apply. Sparta Woolen Mills, Sparta, Wis.

WANTED—A FEW CARPENTERS CAN FIND A job at 161 Water-st.

WANTED—FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedsteads; steady work and good wages. Apply to R. P. DUNCAN & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 East South-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK (WHITE). Address L 63, Tribune office, and give your place.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A tube and tin manufacturing establishment, thoroughly capable of cutting patterns after designs. Also, a painter, skilled in the art of graining on metal. Constant employment and good wages paid to accomplished workmen. None but the best need apply. Address H & A, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNICE-MAKER, AT 190 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD BRICKLAYERS AND four good carpenters to go to an adjoining city. Apply to-day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at Burke's Hotel, East Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art; a good chance. Apply at Smith's Art Gallery, No. 26 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKER AT J. W. BRAdy's, 85 to 87 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODworkman on light work at the Carriage Manufactory 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD WOOD-CARVERS; NONE OTHers need apply. Rear of 11 and 13 South Canal-st. SCOTT.

WANTED—LATHERS, AT 437 MILWAUKEE-AV.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER TO GO into the country; married man preferred. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st., at 9 o'clock a. m.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—THREE STOUT YOUNG MEN TO drive team. Apply to the Caledonian Ice Company, corner of Eighteenth and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS, AT 308 HUBBARD-ST.; none but good men need apply; board in the family. Call in the morning early.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN TO DRIVE a one-horse delivery wagon; must be acquainted with the city. Apply to A. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 201 and 203 Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 TRACK AND SURFACE MEN FOR the Northwestern, at Fond du Lac, Wis., wages $2 per day; Company work, and free fare. Also, saw-mill and quarry hands. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st., upstairs. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—1,500 MORE LABORERS AND CHOPpers, 500 for station-work; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day, and 24 to 30 cents per yard for station-work, for the Wisconsin Central Company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's agent, 209 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—100 COAL-MINERS AND LABORERS for Indiana; steady work all year; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 209 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Northwestern Union, at Fond du Lac, Wis.; wages, $2 per day; company work, and free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, company's agent, 209 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—75 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 15 SAW-mill hands; free fare; highest wages paid. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROAD; 50 men for saw-mill and tunnel, $2.75 a day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Northwestern; 50 for Baltimore & Ohio; year's work, good wages, free fare. Apply 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—10 STONE MASONS; 20 SAW-MILL hands; 200 for Wisconsin, tunnel work, $2.75, grade work, $2.25 per day, company work, free fare. ANGELL & COAKLEY, 71 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day, board $4 a week, free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm-hands, stone-quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 151 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR CITY WORK, $1.75 PER day; 10 saw-mill hands, $35 to $38 per month and board. 35 North Clark-st., Room 9; and 59 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MEN CAN MAKE $50 a week by calling on or addressing WASHBURN BROTHERS, 34 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR GOODS IN COUNtry towns. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors, Rooms 3 and 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STEADY-WORKING AND RELIable man and his wife to take care of a small farm; horses, etc.; near city; garden, etc. furnished them. Apply at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SELL TEA AND coffee. CENTRAL TEA CO., 221 South Canal-st.

WANTED—PORTER FOR BURDICK HOUSE. Call this morning. Corner Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS scrubbing, floor-cleaning, paint, &c.; must come well recommended. Apply at 949 and 950 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR CITY AND country to sell a good selling article on big pay. Room 18, 168 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—EDITORS—A LIVE MAN TO TAKE the editorial charge of a Liberal newspaper in the country; must be a practical printer, willing to work at the case, and stretch temperate; state wages expected, which must be reasonable; pay prompt. Also, a competent writer to work up and write [illegible] articles and sketches; must be of good address, and an easy and fluent writer. Address PUBLISHER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS PORTER and make himself generally useful in a wholesale notion house; references required. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—WAITER TO WAIT DINNERS ONLY, at BENNETT'S Dining-Room, rear No. 22 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PORTER FOR GENERAL work in a wholesale house. Apply at 23 Lake-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN FOR A LIGHT AND pleasant business in the country; $30 to $40 a week. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, NOT UNDER 14 years of age, wages $3 per week. Address S 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HEAD-WAITER, TO GO TO ST. Louis; must come well recommended; no other need apply. Inquire of F. RINGLEY, head-waiter Sherman House, between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBER-work and assist in the kitchen, at 647 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR kitchen work, where there are three in family, and nurse girl kept. Must be a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Inquire at 69 Park-av., corner of Page-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 408 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 130 Honore-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Call at No. 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS second girl at 263 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD NORWEgian or German girl to do general housework. 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD to take care of two children. Call at 294 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY OF 4, and a small girl to take care of children. 212 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 23 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, SWEDES PREFERRED; one as cook and the other to do second work and assist in the care of a baby. Apply at 23 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE—A WOMAN to do general housework and wait on a lady during confinement; must have some experience in such cases. 275 Emerald-st., near Thirty-seventh.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Call at 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of 5; one hour from city; good wages and permanent home for a good faithful woman; those wanting a waiting-maid need not apply. Thursday, 9 a. m., Mrs. Jackson's Millinery Parlors, 92 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE OTHER need apply. Apply at "Holly Tree Coffee Inn," 155 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private American family; good wages. 36 Walnut-st., near Paulina.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron, and the other for second work in a private family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT OFFICE work. 177 East Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, OR MIDDLE-AGED woman who is willing to go into a suburban town; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 29 West Lake-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 386 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PASTRY-COOK. CALL immediately at 199 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCOTCH OR GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; liberal wages for one fully competent. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework at 489 Catherine-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STITCHING GIRL for wax-thread machine, to work by the year. Apply at PAGE BRO. & CO., 59 and 61 Lake-st., cor. State.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, one accustomed to working in a suit department, either as partner or to work on salary. Call at 234 West Madison-st., over Carson, Pirie & Co.'s.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, to take care of a little girl. Apply at Room 5 Lamberman's Exchange, corner Franklin and South Water-sts., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby 6 weeks old. Call 511 West Adams-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE, WITH FRESH BREAST of milk. Apply between 4 and 5, to DR. ETHERIDGE, 803 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—LAUNDRY-WOMAN TO WASH AND iron. Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in private families and boarding-houses. Good wages will be paid. Inquire of MRS. REISS, 33 State-st.

WANTED—SWEDE, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN girls at the Woman's Aid Association, 81 LaSalle-st. Good places free of charge.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 GIRLS IMMEDIATELY, TO SORT feathers at Feather Duster Manufactory, 147 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN CAPable of filling a place of trust and responsibility; have had a number of years' experience in a bank, working up from teller to cashier; remained in the bank till it wound up on account of the death of the banker; can give the best of city references. Address W 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some mercantile house in this city, as collector, clerk in office, assistant bookkeeper, salesman, &c. Best of city reference; salary expected moderate. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the drug business thoroughly; is a good bookkeeper, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give good city references. Address X 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SPEAKS English and German, is a good penman and bookkeeper; willing to work for moderate salary. Address X 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to do anything to gain a permanent position; salary no object; understands hosiery, white goods, and shirt-making; unexceptional reference; is competent to buy goods. Address X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the fire insurance business; has had four years' experience; speaks both English and German fluently; good references given. Address F W, care German Insurance Company, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman would like to engage with a wholesale clothing house to sell Western Indiana and Illinois trade; first-class reference. Address X 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman would like to engage with a wholesale boot and shoe house; has had ten years' experience; first-class reference. Address X 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR COMmission house, and active employment preferred. Experienced salesman and accountant; A. No. 1 references. Specialty, dry goods and notions. Address X 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN who has had 10 years' experience in the wholesale tea and grocery business as inside salesman. Address H, 61 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A dry goods or boot and shoe store, who is willing to loan his employer $200 or $300. Address H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A WHOLEsale or retail store, or in any other capacity where he can make himself useful, by a young married man, 25, who speaks and writes five different languages, is willing to offer his services free until his valuable services are known. Best of references given. Address X H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, familiar with complicated accounts. Address Q H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUSIness man who has had three years' experience in the retail hardware trade, either in a retail or wholesale house; will work cheap. Good references produced. Address H 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING experience in fire underwriting desires an engagement as Special Agent or otherwise. Is a good diagramist. Address V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RAPID SHORT-hand writer, as private secretary, corresponding clerk, &c. Can furnish copy. Address X 18, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARriage painter wants a steady job, capable of taking charge of any shop. Address Box 783, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-collar maker, from Concord, N. H. Has tools and blocks. Address A. ARCHAMBAULT, 131 East Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a respectable family, thoroughly understands the business; is accommodating; good reference. Address X 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AND wife, he as coachman, she as cook or laundress; first-class city reference. Address 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A PRIVATE carriage; well acquainted in the city and understands the care of horses; sober and industrious; references. Address G O, 1061 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS traveling agent in Michigan for cigars or liquor house with a good trade established. Address for one week, SCHUTTMEKKE & CO., 105 Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] will be found obliging and attentive. Address P M J, 167 Desplaines-st., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (English) to take charge of or work on a farm. Address W C, No. 44 Thirteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE country, as second girl or companion to an invalid lady; references if required. Address 179 English-st., between Fisk and May.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS second girl or to take care of children. Inquire 215 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl of 16 years, to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 486 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 15 years, to take care of baby; good reference. Please call for two days at 79 DeKoven-st., east of Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family. Call at 73 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work, general housework, or as nurse girl. Apply at 80 Rebecca-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do second work and make herself useful. Call, for two days, at No. 261 Third-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or second work in a small family. Call Thursday, at 124 North Market-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO wash, iron, and do plain cooking in a small private family. Apply or address C A N, Wilcox-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (female) in a first-class private family or boarding-house. Call for 2 days at 405 Hubbard-st., near Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A good private family to do up-stairs work. Apply at 573 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to take care of children and sew; would prefer being with parties boarding. Address ELLA, 130 First-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do second work; understands working Singer's sewing machine. Apply at 71 Aberdeen-st., corner Jackson, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work. Please call or address, for three days, 105 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO travel; can give good references. Can be seen from 9 to 1, for 3 days, at 259 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a private family; no boarding-houses need apply. Please call at 111 Jefferson-st., near Monroe, for 2 days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—WORKING HOUSEkeeper, English, good cook; thoroughly capable of taking charge of first-class establishment; city references. Address S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER AS HOUSEkeeper, or for second work and sewing, by a competent woman; also as child's nurse or second work by a young girl of 16 years. Apply at 229 South Sangamon-st., during this week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper, to take care of an invalid lady, or charge of children; will look out for a house for parties going abroad or out of town for the season. Best of references. Address N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, RELIAble, and competent person wants a situation in a private family as housekeeper or nurse for an invalid, or sew or take care of children and make herself generally useful. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family as nurse or companion; would like to travel. Address or call for 3 days at 169 West Jackson-st., MISS LONG.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. ADdress Mrs. KIRK, Emerald-st., Stock Yards.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A COLORED COOK in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; also, a Swede man and wife, for city and country. MRS. BALKAN'S Office, 365 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILIES for good, respectable girls. MISS BARTON'S Office, 583 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WRITES plain and rapidly, as copyist. Address A M N, 14 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MAID OR NURSE, BY a young woman, to a lady going to England, used to such duties and traveling. Address A. W., Lake Forest.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Utica Races Postponed on Account of Rain---Races Elsewhere.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Earl Park Association.

Brown, the Shootist, Returns the Lorillard Championship Medal.

An Extraordinary Challenge from the Obscure Bruiser.

THE TURF.

UTICA RACES POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The rainy weather continues, and it was found necessary to postpone the races until to-morrow. Although it rained nearly all night, a few hours of sunshine would have sufficed to put the track in good condition; but it was cloudy all the forenoon, and toward noon a slow, misty rain set in. It was thought best not to take the chances of another wet afternoon. Everybody was satisfied with the postponement.

In the 2:21 race to-morrow Fullerton is the favorite, and in the 2:50 race Clementine, both selling at odds against the field.

RACES AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 13.—This was the first day of the races under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Driving Park Association, and everything passed off satisfactorily. A shower last night put the track in fine condition, and the weather was everything that could be desired. The attendance was quite large for the first day. The first race for horses that had not beaten 3 minutes, for a purse of $3,000, was won by b. m. Dolly, owned by Samuel Pence, of Anderson, Ind., in three straight heats. Time, 2:42½, 2:41, 2:41¾.

The second race for horses that had not beaten 2:37, for a purse of $375, was won by b. g. Jo Shawan, owned by William Delany, of Mansfield, Ohio, in three straight heats. Time, 2:42¼, 2:40¾, 2:36¾.

The prospect for to-morrow is good.

GALESBURG DRIVING PARK.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Galesburg Driving Park Association has been organized and is actively engaged in preparing the grounds, a full mile track being already completed and in fine order. They offer premiums to the amount of $7,500. The fair is set for the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of October.

THE EARL PARK MEETING.

The Earl Park Association, of Earlville, Ill., will hold its fourth annual horse fair on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of this month. Premiums aggregating $5,000 will be given in a series of seventeen running and trotting races. The entries are to close on the 18th. As the Association has heretofore given general satisfaction, it is expected that the coming meeting will be the most successful one yet held. The track is in splendid order, and is probably the best country track in the State. The programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY.

FORENOON.

No. 1.—A premium of $35; running race; quarter mile dash; catch weights; to first, $25; to second, $10.

No. 2.—A premium of $225; for all pacers; to first, $135; to second, $65; to third, $22.

AFTERNOON.

No. 3.—A premium of $300; trotting race for 5-year olds and under; to first, $180; to second, $90; to third, $30.

No. 4.—A premium of $400; trotting race for horses that never beat 2:38; to first, $240; to second, $125; to third, $40.

SECOND DAY.

FORENOON.

No. 5.—A premium of $65; running race; half mile heats, catch weights; to first, $50; to second, $15.

No. 6.—A premium of $10; foot race between Lon. Bartlett and Henry Taylor, or any others; entrance free; distance, 200 yards.

AFTERNOON.

No. 7.—A premium of $600; trotting race for horses that never beat 3 minutes; to first, $360; to second, $150; to third, $90; to fourth, $60.

No. 8.—A premium of $600; trotting race for horses that never beat 2:30; to first, $360; to second, $180; to third, $60.

THIRD DAY.

FORENOON.

No. 9.—A premium of $65; running race, ¾ mile dash, catch weights; to first, $45; to second, $20.

No. 10.—A premium of $50; trotting race for horses that never beat 3.20; to first, $45; to second, $15.

AFTERNOON.

No. 11.—A premium of $300; trotting race for horses that never beat 2:44; to first, $180; to second, $90; to third, $30.

No. 12.—A premium of $500; trotting race for horses that never beat 2:34; to first, $300; to second, $150; to third, $50.

FOURTH DAY.

FORENOON.

No. 13.—A premium of $50 for best roadster stallion, mare, or gelding; style and speed combined; to first, $35; to second, $15.

No. 14.—A premium of $100; running race, mile dash; catch weights; to first, $75; to second, $25.

AFTERNOON.

No. 15.—A premium of $25; foot-race for "hefties;" no one allowed in this race who cannot scale 200 pounds or over; distance, 60 yards; entrance free; to first, $12; to second, $8; to third, $5.

No. 16.—A premium of $275; trotting race for horses that never beat 2:50; to first, $165; to second, $80; to third, $30.

No. 17.—A premium of $1,000, for all horses; to first, $500; to second, $250; to third, $150; to fourth, $100.

THE PRIZE-RING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHALLENGE.

The following communication to the editor of the New York *Sun* is a little ahead of anything of the kind that has yet appeared. As a literary bruiser, Mr. Bascum is entitled to the championship:

SIR: I see that there has been another little prize-fight on Long Island, between a couple of would-be pugilists, Chambers and Seddons, in which Seddons was most unmercifully punished, and that, too, from no other cause than being found in bad company.

I notice, also, that Tom Allen has published a card, saying that if Charley Gallagher wants to fight him, as has been stated, he will give him a chance in two weeks from his meeting with McCoole, for any amount from $500 upward.

Five hundred dollars! What an enormous sum of ready money to propose to fight for!

Now, if Gallagher would do the right thing, which I have no doubt he will he will wait upon Mr. Allen and place him in a condition that he would need the aid of a couple of stout dentists to extract a pair of boots from his stomach.

I had expected to quit this business and retire to private life, unless I could effect a contract with the Government for the purpose of whipping out all prize-fighters and putting a stop to this infamous practice in the United States, for which I have made a proposition to Congress. But as the Government seems slow to take hold of my proposition, I wish to make the following proposition through your paper, to the above-named gentlemen, viz.: If those five would-be pugilists will meet me at Salt Lake City on the 4th day of November next, I propose to bet as follows:

I will bet Tom Allen, or any other man, any amount from $5,000 upward, that Charley Gallagher (with me to train him for two hours) can whip him inside of twenty rounds.

I propose, further, to bet Tom Allen $10,000 that I can lick him inside of eight rounds.

I will bet $50,000 that I can whip Gallagher and Allen both inside of twelve rounds.

I will bet McCoole $10,000, that after two hours' training with me, either Allen or Gallagher can lick him and not receive a scratch.

I propose to bet fifty thousand more that I can whip Gallagher and McCoole, both at one and the same time, inside of 24 rounds, but with the express understanding that I am not to be held responsible for any deaths or serious accidents that may occur during this little business transaction.

And notwithstanding Chambers whipped Seddons on Long Island a few days since, yet I propose to bet Chambers or any of his friends the sum of $10,000 that with one day's training I can put Seddons in a condition that he will whip Chambers, and punish him badly inside of 24 rounds. After which I will bet Chambers and Seddons $25,000 that I can whip them both inside of six rounds, and not receive a scratch.

I will further bet the sum of $10,000, that if this last bet is taken, neither Chambers nor Seddons will ever propose or accept another fight.

After all the above bets are taken, and the business transacted, I propose to bet $100,000 that I can whip Allen, Gallagher, McCoole, Chambers, and Seddons, all coming at me at one and the same time, inside of thirty minutes, in a regular, straight-out, rough and tumble fight, provided I am allowed the services of two good men inside the ring, to drag out men as fast as I render them unable for duty.

My uncle, who resides in New York, but who is at present across the briny ocean, will pile up any amount on my whipping any ten men in the world in an old-fashioned rough and tumble fight, and will double the amount on my whipping any eight men, according to the rules of the P. R., all at the same time, but they coming at me alternately.

I confess that I regret my occupation, and as a general thing the bruising and punishing of my fellow men, as open to objections on some accounts. Yet, when my country demands it of me, nothing affords me more pleasure than a good drink, accompanied with a social fight. Therefore I have now concluded to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer, and put my money where it will do the most good.

I would just say to the gentlemen above named that, as I have other business of importance to transact at Salt Lake at the time above specified, their non-attendance will be no serious disappointment, so far as I am concerned. But as I have very many friends in that section who have not had the pleasure of witnessing any of my pugilistic exercises, and as I expect President Grant to be present, I would rather prefer the gentlemen would accept my proposition.

I also wish just here to say to the students who are training under me that, from this time until the 15th of September, I will be at Montvale Springs, where they can have their regular lessons as usual.

All papers friendly to the cause please copy.

THOMAS BASCUM.

MARYVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1873.

THE TRIGGER.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROWN, OF CLEVELAND, RETURNS THE LORRILLARD CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—Harvey Brown, of this city, who won the Lorrillard medal, typifying the championship of the United States in trap-shooting, at the recent contest in Saratoga, yesterday, returned the medal to the original donor, accompanied by the following letter, which will explain itself:

Louis Lorillard, Esq., New York:

DEAR SIR: I have forwarded you this day, per United States Express (herewith), the Lorillard national championship medal won by me at the recent grand sweepstakes at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 7, 1873. Having as yet, as its possessor, received no challenges in accordance with the regulations governing the championship, I deem it proper to return the medal to you as the original donor, to be disposed of as may best suit your views and wishes. The reason for this action is that my recent experience at Saratoga Springs satisfies me that the contests in defending the badge are likely to be of such a character that no gentleman can consistently enter into them. I regret that the initiatory in your praiseworthy effort to encourage trap-shooting and field-sports in this country should have developed the gamblers' greed for gain rather than an honest desire to test the comparative merits of the contestants. I trust, then, any second sweepstakes for this medal will start out under such auspices that future contests in its defense will be all that you and other true sportsmen could desire.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

HARVEY A. BROWN.

Mr. Brown fairly won the medal by superior skill in shooting, but he does not choose to compromise his position as a gentleman by continuing to compete in a contest which as was shown at Saratoga, involves all the base acts of the pool-stand.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 13.—There is to be another pigeon-match to-morrow morning, between Brooks, Austin, and Stock; stake, $25 apiece; 21 yards. A second match in the afternoon, between McKenzy and Brooks, for $10, same distance. Also a sweepstakes, for which it is expected a liberal purse will be made up.

BASE BALL.

POOLS ON THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

between the famous Philadelphia and Boston Clubs, which is to be played on the Twenty-third street grounds Saturday afternoon, will be sold at Tom Foley's billiard hall to-morrow evening, from 7 till 11. The clubs are expected to arrive in the city some time during Friday.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The Boston Red Stockings arrived here to-day and played a game of base ball with the St. Louis Turners this afternoon. Score, 37 to 5. They will play the St. Louis Empires to-morrow, and then go to Chicago.

AQUATIC.

ROWING MATCH AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—The race here to-day for a silver cup between ten-oared barges of the Zephyr, Excelsior, and Detroit Boat-Clubs, was won by the Zephyrs, who pulled over the course, a mile and a half, with the current, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds.

NEW YORK.

The Gold Market—Effect of the Payment of the Alabama Damages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Great anxiety prevails here on the part of bulls of gold, at the probable effect of the payment of fifteen millions gold, as Alabama damages, awarded at Geneva, to be made on Sept. 13, next, the whole amount to be paid in at one time. The Government is also to sell six millions during the present month, and the effect will be to make gold cheap. The anxiety of the bulls is displayed in prominence in an article in the *Evening Post*, which attempts to show that negotiations have been conducted in such a manner as not to unsettle values and disturb finanancial affairs. It states that during the past two months J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., have negotiated exchange on the Bank of England for ten millions, which is now to the credit of the British Consul-General, Archibald, in this city, and that another five millions is represented by called bonds purchased in London and indorsed to Archibald.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—John Somers, known to the police as a murderer and thief, was arrested last night while attempting to throw Andrew J. Wilson, a supposed Western merchant, into the East River. Somers was subsequently identified as the thief who robbed a woman in the Fulton Ferry House, a few nights ago, of $3,500.

There was a report in circulation late this afternoon at the hotels and other public places that a Long Branch steamer had sunk on her way to Sandy Hook, and that 400 lives were lost. There was no truth in the report, and no accident has occurred which would give foundation for such a cruel hoax.

The joint suit commenced in the United States District Court against J. R. Platte and E. A. Boyd, importers, 78 Murray street, to recover $1,000,000 gold for undervaluation of imports. Separate suits against each have also been commenced to recover $50,000 and $40,000 for similar offenses.

The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from Savannah, and sold at auction at 19½c.

William Kennedy, deputy keeper of the Tombs, who accidentally shot and killed Thomas O'Brien while cleaning a pistol, testified to-day that he kept his revolver in order that he might defend himself against Sharkey, the murderer, who had attempted to stab him a few days ago.

A collision of two tugs with an excursion barge, last night, on the Hudson River, near Albany, resulted in one boy being fatally injured and four others badly wounded.

Extensive Jewelry Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—A jewelry robbery of considerable extent has just come to light here. It appears that about two months ago John Schuler and Clarence Swayne left the employ of Eugene Jaccard & Co., corner Fifth and Olive streets, with whom they had served, one as salesman, the other as traveling-agent, and opened a wholesale house in an insurance building, corner of Olive and Fifth streets, directly opposite Jaccard & Co. This aroused the suspicion of Jaccard & Co., and, on an examination of their stock, they discovered that a considerable amount of jewelry, of various kinds, had been abstracted. The matter was put in the hands of detectives yesterday morning. Several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, which Jaccard & Co. identified, was found in the pawnbroker's shop of Samuel Keller, who stated he purchased it of Schuler. Schuler was arrested at his store, and, after being locked up several hours, acknowledged he had stolen about $4,000 worth of property from Jaccard & Co., and that Swayne had taken about the same amount. Swayne, who was ascertained to be in Paducah, Ky., was telegraphed to yesterday, in Schuler's name, to return home immediately on important business, and arrived to-night between 10 and 11 o'clock. He was arrested on getting off the cars, and locked up. He had a trunk with him containing some $10,000 worth of jewelry, none of which probably belongs to Jaccard & Co., as Schuler & Swayne have been, constantly replenishing their stock with the proceeds of the stolen goods.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 13.—The passenger train on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, due here at 2:30 p. m., was thrown from the track, from some cause unexplainable, when nearing Hoagland Station. The train was running at full speed at the time of the accident, but, marvelous to say, no one was seriously hurt. The engineer, Joseph Brush, narrowly escaped being killed. He is wounded and bruised considerably. The passenger coaches were thrown on their sides. The engine ran fully two rods from the track. The engine and cars are pretty badly damaged.

Fatal Carriage Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—The buggy of M. O. Larens and T. L. Couret collided with a carriage on the shell road last night, smashing the buggy and knocking Larens and Couret insensible. The former died without recovering consciousness. Couret will recover.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Joseph Heid, a very old citizen of this county, was thrown from his buggy, yesterday, at Worthington, and instantly killed.

Arrival of Escaped Convicts.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—Three Algerian convicts from the French penal colony of Cayenne, whither they had been sentenced for ten years each, one for robbing, another for murder, and the third for assaulting a French officer, arrived at this port. They claim to have escaped in company with 150 fellow-convicts, and, after terrible sufferings in swamps and jungles, reached Demarara. They were there committed to the Bay View Asylum.

FOREIGN.

Additional and Important Carlist Successes Reported.

A British Vessel with Arms for the Insurgents Seized by a Spanish War Vessel.

The Crew of a United States War Vessel Disabled by Yellow Fever.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Aug. 13.—A British steamer to-day landed at Fontarabia 2,000 rifles, 50 cwt of ammunition, and 40 horses for the Carlists. She was subsequently captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and towed into the harbor of San Sebastian.

In the Cortes to-day the Minister of State declared that he should demand the extradition of insurgent refugees in foreign countries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A Madrid correspondent of the London *Echo* gives an account of the outrageous acts of cruelty and vandalism on the part of the Carlists towards the vanquished at Igualada. He says the Carlists, having been reinforced by two thousand more men, who joined in combat, the inhabitants gave up in despair, some throwing away their arms and flying for their lives; others surrendering themselves to the Carlists, and others taking refuge in the church. These latter were closely pursued, and when they refused to deliver themselves up, the Carlists broke down the doors of the church by firing cannon-balls into them, pouring streams of sulphured petroleum through the breaches, and setting fire to the liquid as it flowed. The occupants of the edifice, blinded and suffocated, rushed out into the open air only to meet the bayonets of their persecutors. The little force which so bravely defended the castle surrendered, and half their number were shot on the spot, they having been compelled to sing their own De Profundis before their death.

A Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the seizure of the Spanish steamer Vigilante by Capt. Werner, of the German frigate Frederick Karl: The Frederick Karl determined to cruise off the port of Cartagena, and while so engaged saw a small steamer, apparently a war-steamer, approaching, flying the red flag. Instantly she stopped her, and asked her name. "Vigilante," was the reply. "What nation?" "Spanish." "What flag is that you are flying?" "The flag of the Canton of Murcia." Replying that such a flag was unknown and unrecognized on the seas, the Prussian commander proceeded on board, and asked for the commander of the Vigilante. The Deputy Galvez Arce presented himself, and said there was no real commander on board other than himself; that the party to which he belonged had seceded from the Government of Madrid, and set up the free and independent State of Murcia, with Murcia as the capital and Cartagena as the chief sea-port, navy-yard, arsenal, etc.; that they had embarked at Alicante, and had been on a mission to Torrevieza. The Prussian Captain heard him out, and then remarked that, as a vessel under such conditions could not navigate, he was under the painful necessity of seizing her as a pirate. A Prussian crew was then sent on board the Vigilante, with orders to carry her into Gibraltar. At the time of the seizure, Capt. Werner was not aware of the decree declaring rebel vessels pirates.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The Republicans of Barcelona have petitioned the Government to establish a Junta of public safety in Catalonia.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch to the London *Standard* reports that Lisseraga has captured the town of Vergara, in Guipuzcoa, twenty miles from Tolosa. The Carlists claim that this success is the most important they have had since the beginning of the campaign.

Herald Special.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Further complications have arisen from the interference of the Prussian frigate in Spanish affairs. Eight hundred Spanish sailors, who were sent by the Government from Alicante to Escambrata to take possession of the iron-clads Vittana and Alamanca, were refused possession by Capt. Werner on the ground that there was no authority from Berlin to deliver them up. The sailors were obliged to remain in a position where they were menaced and at the mercy of the insurgents. Thereupon Werner declared the sailors under his protection, as well as the steamer that brought them. The insurgents declared that the steamer must leave Escambrata, or they will open fire upon her without regard to the Prussians. Thus, by small degrees, Werner's first blunder leads him farther in the quarrel.

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, ALVENA, Aug. 8.—The Republicans have abandoned all fortified positions in Navarre, excepting only Pampeluna, Vittoria, and Vergara. With the exception of these cities and Bilboa, the whole northern part of the province is in full possession of the Carlists. The King is here, with very few troops, observing possible movements which Dorregarry, Velasco, and Lizzaraga are respectively ordered to make. The landing of another large cargo of arms is shortly expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—According to foreign files received, the women medical students who have been rejected at Edinburgh are trying what the Society of St. Andrew will do for them in their application. They point out that they have fifteen women, at least, prepared to be graduated at once; that they will bear all the costs of obtaining a supplementary charter, if necessary, and that they are also prepared at once to hire or build suitable premises for a medical school, and are also in a position to arrange for a complete course of lectures on all required subjects of medical education which are not taught at St. Andrew's, if the University authorities will sanction such an arrangement, and will subsequently admit them to examination and graduation, following the example of their Continental brethren.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: The English Roman Catholics are now organizing a pilgrimage to Paray Le Monial, a small village some distance from Paris, which has acquired its reputation as a centre for pilgrimages from the fact that, according to the Catholic belief, just 300 years ago the Savior appeared there to the blessed Mary Margaret Alacoque, and intrusted to her a message to propagate the worship of the Sacred Heart. The English pilgrimage is being organized under the auspices of a very influential committee, at the head of which are the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh, the Secretary being Lord Walter Keer. The pilgrimage is advertised to start from London on Tuesday, Sept. 2. The pilgrims will reach Paray Le Monial on Wednesday, and, having performed their devotions on Thursday, may return to London by Friday night or Saturday morning. All persons wishing to join are requested to send in their names by the 13th of August. The price of the journey is: first-class, £5; second-class, £2 10s.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Newman Hall will leave Liverpool on the 23d instant for New York, whence he will make a tour of the United States.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A Paris dispatch states that the members of the Right propose presenting a constitution to the Count de Chambord, which, if he accepts, they will proclaim him King. If he refuses, the Republic will be definitely established.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—*Le Temps* and *Le Constitutionnel* publish a rumor that the Count de Chambord has partially withdrawn from his position in regard to the white flag, and will come to France to take up his residence there about the 16th proximo.

The report is current that Metz will be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Belfast correspondent of the London *Times* writes a letter to that journal which goes to show that time has softened but little the animosity of the French toward the Germans. On the contrary, the hostility seems to be more intense than ever.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 13.—Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a communication to the clergy of the United States, stating that the Pope is deeply affected at the manifestations of sympathy he receives from his children in that distant land.

BRINDISI, Aug. 13.—The Shah of Persia sailed from this port for Constantinople.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—The United States man-of-war Canandaigua has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall, with seventy of her crew sick with yellow fever.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—The Captain-General published to-day a telegram from the Colonial Minister of Spain counseling citizens to discard all fears as to the consequences of the projected reforms in Cuba. The Captain-General adds that he relies upon the army, navy, and volunteers to aid him in re-establishing confidence, peace, and order in the island.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Arrived, bark J. A. Falkenberg, with Honolulu dates to July 16: Dr. G. P. Judd died suddenly. He was a member of Wilkes' expedition. He went to Honolulu to reside in 1842, since which time he has held many important offices in the kingdom. He accompanied the late King and Prince on a foreign tour. He represented the kingdom in several important foreign missions.

Col. Stenberger's yacht Fanny, on a voyage for our Government through the South Seas, had arrived at Honolulu. She would sail for her destination in a few days. She will go to the Fiji Islands first.

Hawaiian papers are discussing the policy of a treaty with the United States. It is stated that a copy of the proposed treaty was sent by the steamer Costa Rica on her last voyage.

The Honolulu *Press* says the island has suffered abroad owing to accounts of the presence of leprosy. The authorities say only about fifty cases remain not isolated. The hope is expressed that in six months time the disease will be wholly eradicated. The policy of the isolation of patients is rigidly enforced.

MILWAUKEE.

Trial of the Burglars Allen and Baggio—Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—The trial of Jack Allen and Dave Baggio for the robbery of Wheeler's dry goods store commenced in the municipal Court to-day. Considerable difficulty was experienced in impaneling a jury, but the full number was obtained by afternoon. The witnesses for the prosecution were George Hall, Warren Patty, and Anderson Gust, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, L. A. Wheeler, H. E. Dickinson, M. P. Edwards, and Officers Simmons and Laughlin, of Chicago. Morgan P. Edwards, grocer, identified the prisoners as the parties who left a trunk at his store on the night of the robbery, representing that they were about to take the night train for Chicago. They returned and called for the trunk, and it is supposed proceeded to Wheeler's store. Edwards was the only witness that identified the prisoners.

The testimony closed for the prosecution, and to-morrow the defense will be undertaken by the Hon. N. A. Murphy, of Carpenter & Murphy. The court-room was crowded during the day by citizens anxious to see the burglars. Allen and Baggio wore bracelets to prevent escape from the officers.

Yesterday the little daughter of Thomas Gooley was drowned in the Kinnickinnick basin, near the foot of Washington street.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.05	71	71	E., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.09	71	71	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.08	71	66	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.07	71	66	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.07	70	75	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.07	69	75	N., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 72.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'de	29.87	72	S., brisk.	05	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.04	57	E., fresh.	14	Fair.
Cairo	29.98	76	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.12	65	N. W., fresh.	15	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.07	69	N. gentle.	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	72	N., gentle.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.98	63	E., fresh.	03	Clear.
Davenport	30.07	76	E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Denver	30.15	73	W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.04	64	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
Duluth	30.05	62	Calm.	....	Fair.
Escanaba	30.12	63	N. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.01	74	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
LaCrosse	30.10	70	Calm.	....	Clear.
Marquette	30.11	66	Calm.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.12	64	N. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.91	74	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	73	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
Toledo	30.01	65	N., gentle.	....	Thret'ning.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—For the Middle Atlantic States, low barometer, cloudy weather, and rain, with low temperature and fresh northeasterly winds, shifting to southwesterly to-morrow. For New England, northeasterly and northerly winds, threatening weather, and rain. For the Lower Lakes, and thence to West Virginia, northeasterly and northwesterly winds, low temperature, rising barometer, occasional rains, and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds and clearing weather, except occasional rain near the coast. For the Upper Lake region, and thence to the Lower Ohio Valley, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather. For the Northwest, and thence to Missouri, low barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and local storms. For the Gulf States, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and temporarily cool weather, with storms near the coasts. Cautionary signals are ordered for Cape May, New York, New London, Wood's Hole, and Boston.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 13, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	13 ft.		....	6 in.
Cincinnati	8 ft.	11 in.	2 in.	
Davenport	2 ft.	11 in.	....	1 in.
Fort Benton	1 ft.	4 in.	....	1 in.
Keokuk	2 ft.	7 in.	....	1 in.
Leavenworth	4 ft.	1 in.	....	2 in.
Louisville	5 ft.	2 in.	....	5 in.
Memphis	9 ft.	10 in.	....	3 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	6 in.	2 in.	
*New Orleans	11 ft.	4 in.	....	4 in.
Omaha	7 ft.			
Pittsburgh	3 ft.	11 in.		
Shreveport	12 ft.	6 in.	1 in.	
St. Louis	11 ft.	7 in.	....	3 in.
St. Paul	4 ft.	6 in.	....	1 in.
Vicksburg	16 ft.	10 in.	....	6 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Murders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—The police today found evidences of foul play with the supposed owner of the paper found in the river, mentioned in last night's dispatch, and it is believed the man was murdered. Correspondence was also found from the supposed owner of the lost papers, Benjamin Meyers, to his brother in Baltimore, which shows the owner to have been a feed dealer. Detectives are after some suspicious parties.

On Tuesday John Brown and George Thomas, farmers, residing in Osage Township, this county, got into a dispute resulting in Brown's striking Thomas with a club, knocking him down, and afterward beating his head, killing him instantly.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—Yesterday morning the body of a negro woman, named Lou Porter, was found under the trestle of the Paducah Railroad, in North Memphis, and it was supposed she had been killed by a train. After the body had been buried reports of foul play were circulated, and the Coroner was called, who had the body exhumed, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had been murdered and placed there, her neck having been broken, and several wounds inflicted with an ax or hatchet upon the head, but nothing developed as to who committed the deed. She had been arrested for drunkenness the day before.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 13.—George Mars has been arrested for shooting Edward Cosgrove, who was found dead in the streets of Shenandoah this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 13.—A Deputy-Sheriff of Monroe County was killed on Saturday while attempting to arrest a desperado.

Nathan Bird, an old and well-known citizen residing in Richmond, Lonoke County, in a personal difficulty, was shot and killed yesterday by a young man named Sullivan. The former had sued the latter, and it was during the trial that the difficulty arose.

The Cherokee Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Mr. A. Cole, of Venita, Ind. Ter., who arrived here this evening, reports that returns from the election in the Cherokee Nation are not all in; that both the Downing and Ross parties are sanguine of success so far as the local Councils and Senate are concerned, but the Ross party are disposed to admit that the Downing party have elected a majority to the Grand Council at Ockmulgee. The Downing party is composed of half-breeds, and in favor of sectionalizing of the land in severalty, and the opening of the territory to settlement; while the Ross party are full-bloods, strenuously opposed to this scheme, and favor the holding of land and property in common.

WASHINGTON.

Violation of the National Banking Law by New York Banks.

Present Status of the Fishery Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—The Treaty of Washington provided that a Joint Commission should be appointed by Great Britain and the United States to determine the relative value of the New England and the Dominion fisheries, and, under the terms of that treaty, that Commission must now soon be appointed. It was provided that one Commissioner should be appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the third by the other two. The British authorities here maintain that the right to free fishing in the Dominion waters is a grant much more valuable to American fishermen than the corresponding grant of free fishing to Dominion men in American waters. The demonstration of this matter involves the consideration of the question of the marine league. The law-officers of the Crown have insisted that under the treaty the term marine league meant three miles into the sea, measured from headland to headland. This would exclude our fishermen from the most valuable bays and inlets. Our Government, and notably Caleb Cushing, has insisted that the initial point of a marine league must, in all instances, be the shore line, and that the forbidden territory embraces the waters comprehended within the limit which was bounded by a line three miles from and parallel with the shore. This has already once nearly brought the two nations to war. Recent advices from the Dominion indicate that the Canadians do not now place less importance upon their fisheries. Our Government considers that, irrespective of the question of a marine league, the right of the free entry of Canadian fish into the United States is of itself a more valuable grant than the privilege of free fisheries in Canadian waters.

LOSS BY ABRASION OF GOLD COIN.

The recent redemptions of United States gold coin at the Mints has shown that the loss by abrasion is very great. By a law of Congress, this loss falls upon the last holder, whether the loss results from his usage of the coin or is the consequence of dishonesty. The complaints have been so great that Dr. Lenderman, the Director of the Mint, will, it is said, recommend to the next Congress that the Government shall bear whatever loss there may be from the honest use of coin, and that defaced pieces, where there is no evidence of fraud, shall be redeemed by the Government at the face value.

OPERATIONS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The statement that exclusive privileges have been granted the Syndicate are again revived. The Treasury Department has not yet made a full explanation of the mysterious operations of this association. It is said that on the 1st of March the Syndicate subscribed for $50,000,000 in the new 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan, and offered to pay for them on June 1. The commissions received by the Syndicate appear to have comprised three months' accrued interest on the bonds, from March 1 to June 1, the one-half of 1 per cent allowed by the law on the $50,000,000. The law authorizing the new loan expressly declared that the entire expense of the Government, for commissions, advertisements, and incidentals, should not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. This commission seems to have been improperly increased by the addition of three months' interest upon $50,000,000 in bonds, less the insignificant cost of the printing of the bonds. To this day only $30,000,000 of the bonds have appeared in the monthly debt-statement. The explanation is made that there has been insufficient time to audit the bonds and register and count the coupons. It is understood that, on the bonds so delayed, the Syndicate receive the additional interest which accrues subsequently to June 1, and this interest has proportionately increased their commission.

VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW BY NEW YORK BANKS.

The Treasury Department is advised of a very serious violation of the National Banking law on the part of some of the more important National Banks of New York City. It appears that, in order to assist the operations of the bull clique in gold, some of these banks have been accustomed to subject the gold on deposit to a double use. They have both reported it to the Treasury as special gold deposits, and have also used it as a special collateral for loans. Such a use of the gold is a direct violation of the Banking law, and involves perjury on the part of the banking officials. It is also stated that much of the gold reported as reserves consists in reality of special deposits, subject to be withdrawn at call, and which could not be held as assets of the bank in the event of bankruptcy. The Bank Examiner will be instructed to investigate the matter.

THE NEW SEAL-LOCK FOR CUSTOMS.

No choice of seal-lock for customs use has yet been made, although the matter has been under consideration for six weeks. There are strong indications of an attempted job on the Treasury in this scheme, which seems now to have been partly frustrated. The American Seal-Lock Company have been especially anxious to obtain the contract, and among the most active agents of the Company has been Senator Patterson, recently elected from the State of South Carolina, whose seat is to be contested on charges of legislative bribery. It is known that, since it was proposed to change the lock, and the American Seal-Lock Company put in its bid, a large amount of the stock of this Company has been transferred to the hands of South Carolina holders. The profits from the use of this one patent alone are estimated at $100,000 annually.

ORVILLE GRANT

is here looking after a paving contract under the Board of Public Works in which he has an interest.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NO FIRE-WATER FOR INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Attorney General has decided that no spirituous liquors can be introduced into the Indian countries without an order of the War Department, and that the jurisdiction of that Department is exclusive of all other authorities.

NAVAL.

Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsboro, commanding the Washington Navy Yard, will take command of the Asiatic station early in November.

THE BALTIMORE SHOOTING CASE.

The Treasury Department has requested the Department of Justice to instruct the District Attorney at Baltimore to appear as Counsel for the Customs officer, Geo. M. Carson, for the shooting of the party who attempted to land smuggled gin from a steamer at that port.

Obituary.

ESCANABA, Northern Mich., Aug. 13.—Mr. L. L. Pierce, Master Mechanic of the Peninsular Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and for many years identified with the interests of the road, died at his residence here yesterday noon, after an illness of about two months. His bereaved widow leaves to-day for Chicago with the remains, which will be conveyed to Graceland Cemetery for interment. Flags from the shipping are flying at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the departed.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 13.—On Sunday morning Dr. James M. Sturtevant, aged 73, was found dead in his office. He died of heart disease.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Thomas Chisholm Anstey, an eminent barrister and writer, died to-day, aged 57.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 13.—Judge S. Williams, a prominent and influential citizen, died at his residence in this city this afternoon, aged 56. He was a member of the First Territorial Legislature, first Probate Judge of Bourbon County, and also District Court Clerk under a Territorial Judge. During the war, he served as Captain in the Second Arkansas Cavalry.

Rumored Loss of a Yacht.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—The schooner yacht N. F. Dixon, carrying the mails and passengers from Block Island to Newport, had not arrived at Newport at a late hour to-night, being several hours overdue. Newport is agitated by the rumor, which we cannot verify, that the vessel was seen, bottom up, off Point Judith this afternoon. About 100 strangers were on the Island, some of whom would doubtless take this boat to return to the main.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Bowen, aged 65 years, of No. 145 Spencer street, Brooklyn, while carrying and infant grandchild down-stairs, fell, killing the child, and fatally injuring himself.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the New York publishers, have contributed $100 toward building a Methodist church in Harper, Ia.

On Tuesday night, Ida Shannon, of Indianapolis, a girl 15 years old, was burned on the hand and foot by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. A physician administered morphine, and she died. A Coroner's jury will decide whether she died from the burns or the doctor.

Dr. Thurston, traveling agent for a wholesale house, and Mrs. Caston, soprano of St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, have been living in that city for a year as brother and sister. Letters published yesterday show that they sustain no such relation, but that the woman is a widow, whose husband died under Dr. Thurston's care, in Utica, N. Y., and that he has a family living there.

DETROIT.

Appointment by the Governor of the Commission to Revise the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Gov. Bagley has selected the following named gentlemen as the Commission of eighteen to revise the Constitution, provided for by the Legislature at its last session. The Commission will meet at the Senate chamber, at Lansing, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon: Solomon L. Withey, of Kent; G. V. N. Lathrop, of Wayne; Charles Upson, of Branch; E. W. Middaugh, of Wayne; Ira D. Crouse, of Livingston; H. H. Hatch, of Bay; Divine, os Sanilac; T. G. Mason, of Muskegon; S. C. Moffatt, of Lelanaw; S. P. Ely, of Marquette; Edward Willetts, of Monroe; T. D. Dewey, of Shiawassee; S. M. Cutcheon, of Washtenaw; H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; David H. Jerome, of Saginaw; H. H. Riley, of St. Joseph; Townsend North, of Tuscola; J. M. Crane, of Eaton. Seven of these gentlemen are Democrats and eleven Republicans. Ten of them are lawyers, four merchants, and four farmers.

QUINCY.

The Directors of the Western Illinois Bridge Company in Secret Session—Suicide of a Farmer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Directors of the Western Illinois Bridge Company held a secret meeting in this city to-day. It is reported that a proposition to build another bridge across the Mississippi at this point was submitted, and that, should the proposition be accepted, work will be commenced at once. It is the intention to build a railroad and wagon bridge, free for wagons and pedestrians, which will at once relieve the city from the bridge monopoly and inefficient ferry. The results of the meeting will probably be announced to-morrow.

Jacob Scott, a farmer, living on North River, a short distance from this city, committed suicide last night by shooting. After returning home he went to a spring near his house, when his family heard the report of a shot, and on searching found him lying in the grass with a revolver by his side. No cause is assigned for the deed.

DUBUQUE.

An Alleged Visit From the Old Man Bender.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 13.—Considerable excitement existed here to-day on account of a rumor that the old man Bender, the Kansas man-butcher, was in the city. A man of the name of Sullivan was positive he saw the old man walking on the street, with a stick over his shoulder on which were his shoes. He was bare-footed and in a hurry. No attempt was made to capture him, as the man who saw him was afraid to arrest him, and the officers would not believe the story when informed that he had seen the murderer. There can be no doubt that he is the original Old Bender.

A boy by the name of Henry Neil, while jumping from a spring-board in the Gymnasium, last evening, fell, breaking his arm.

Ocean Steamship News.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 13—4:30 p. m.—The steamship E. M. Arndt is signaled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The steamship Arndt, which arrived to-night, simply reports: July 14, lat. 47, long. 34, lost propeller. Experienced head winds, calm and foggy weather. She has 436 passengers. All well.

LONDON, AUG. 30.—It is reported to-day that the ship Abeona, from Montreal to Glasgow, was run down and sunk by the steamship Alabama, from Glasgow for New York, and that the wreckage which was thought to be that of the Alabama was of the Abeona.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The agents of the steamship Alabama state that the cable report of the collision between their steamer and the ship Abeona is a mistake, as the Alabama sailed from Belfast on the 4th inst., and the Abeona from Montreal on the 8th, and it would have been impossible for the vessels to have met at the time mentioned.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 13.—Arrived—Steamships Koeln and Mosel, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Arrived—Steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Arrived—Steamships California and Trinacoria, from Glasgow, and Scotia, from Liverpool.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 13.—It is reported that the cholera has broken out in a terrible form in Williamson County, Ill., about 10 miles east of Makanda, on the Illinois Central. A whole family, and all who came to their help, are reported to have died of the disease in a very short time. It is said to have been brought from Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—We have had no cholera within the last three days, though up to date four fatal cases have occurred, all on the South Side, out of the city limits. No danger of an epidemic is apprehended, and great precautions have been taken against contagion by the Board of Health.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Two children of one family died of cholera to-day, and one yesterday.

The Ohio United States Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The visit of Senator Thurman here to-day was occasioned by his fear that the delegation to be sent to the State Legislature may not be favorable to his re-election to the United States Senate. A faction in this city, known as the Young Democracy, is disposed to disregard discipline. Mr. Thurman interviewed several of the disaffected Democrats, and labored to effect a truce. Of course Thurman claims that Allen, for Governor, will poll a tremendous Democratic vote, and reunite thoroughly the shattered columns of the Bourbons. A rumor prevails that the *Volksblatt*, Mr. Hassaurek's organ, is leaning toward a fusion with the Democrats, at least in this county.

The Crops.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—The editor of the *Farmers' Union*, who has just returned from a tour of inspection through the State, says the wheat-threshing commenced a week ago to-day, and all machines are now generally at work. The yield in most instances turns out better than expected. No field thus far threshed has yielded less than twenty-five bushels to the acre, while many run far above that figure. The oldest inhabitant has never seen so uninterruptedly favorable a harvest season as we have enjoyed this year.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Heavy rains on the coast for the past few days threaten serious injury to the cotton crops.

Railroad Carelessness Denounced.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Coroner C. R. Morrow concluded to-day an inquest on the body of Mrs. Pierce, who was killed some days since at a collision on the New York & Erie and the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroads. The investigation was very thorough. The jury condemned the Erie Railroad for running at illegal speed, and the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad for employing an incompetent switchman.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The Exposition Commission, at its meeting to-day, reported that a general assignment of space will be made next week, after which exhibitors must take their chances. The prospects for a grand success were never so flattering as at present.

Japanese Jurists in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Eight representatives of the Judiciary of Japan are in this city to-day, making a tour of inspection of the Courts and municipal offices. The party came in the steamer Qang Se.

A Murderous Convict Gets an Additional Sentence.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Daniel Whalton, the convict who assaulted Warden Chamberlin, was to-day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, to take effect at the expiration of the present sentence.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 13.—The agricultural editorial excursion arrived from the East last night. To-day they are engaged in looking at various points of interest in this city. They will remain until Saturday.

Last night Wm. Kirby shot Tom Lynch in the back. Both are sports. The latter will probably recover.

No Cardinal's Hat for America.

Correspondence of the *Churchman* intimates that persons who are anticipating the creation of an American Cardinal are to be disappointed. The Pope will announce, at the approaching consistory, that it is not his intention to create any additional Cardinals at present. There appears to have been a tacit understanding that Archbishop McCloskey should have a hat, and, in order to keep the Pope disposed in favor of the idea, money has been freely subscribed in the diocese, for the personal use of His Holiness. The sum of $25,000 was sent him at the close of the last month. The friends of the Archbishop will feel more than ordinary disappointment at the Pope's decision.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 468; shipments, 520. Operations lighter, but steady. Wintered Texan cows, $1.95@2.50; extra wintered Texan cows, $2.62½; corn-fed Texan steers, $3.37½.

HOGS—Market closed firm at $4.00@4.10.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 13.—Petroleum market stronger to-day, closing steady at $1.20 for Oil City and Titusville deliveries.

MARRIAGE.

WHITMAN—STEARNS—At the residence of the bride's father, Aug. 12, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, J. C. Whitman and Hattie E., daughter of J. W. Stearns.

DEATHS.

KENNY—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, John, youngest son of Christopher Kenny.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

PIERCE—Aug. 12, at Escanaba, Mich., Silas L. Pierce, M. M. of the Peninsula Division of the C. & N. W. R. R. Funeral from the Maulton House to-day at 10 o'clock.

QUINN—At her residence, 419 Centre-av., corner of Sampson-st., Ann Quinn, aged 67.

HEYER—Of congestion of the lungs, Aug. 13, at 4 p. m., at the residence of her parents, 134 Stanton-av., Kittie Forsyth, the infant daughter of J. E. Caldwell and Arah A. Heyer, aged 20 months.

O'LEARY—Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, infant daughter of Kate A. and Jas. O'Leary.

Funeral at 10 a. m. to-day, from residence, 120 Lytle-st.

☞ Springfield, Ill., papers please copy.

FROST—At Whitesboro, N. Y., Aug. 5, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Harriet L. Gold, relict of the Rev. John Frost, and eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas R. Gold, deceased, aged 83 years and 5 days.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

201 WALNUT-ST.,

One Block north of Lake-st., near Robey.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

FOR THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF

100 Residence Lots

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING

HUMBOLDT PARK STATION,

ON

TUESDAY, Aug. 19,

At 3 o'clock, on the Grounds.

This Elegant Property is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, located on Central Park, Tinkham, Ridgeway, and Lawndale-avs. These lots form a part of Beebe's Subdivision. Every lot is supplied with pure artesian well water free to all consumers. Grand-av. is now being paved, which will have a continuous drive to the centre of the city. These lots are distant one half mile from the great Northwestern Car Shops, and directly west of Humboldt Park. Commutation over the St. Paul Road about the same as street car fare, and the distance about four miles from the depot at Madison-st. bridge. The St. Paul Road has already established on this property its station, known as Humboldt Park, with a guarantee that all accommodation trains shall stop there to take up and discharge passengers. This road will come into the city on Kinzie-st., and land its passengers at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot, at the west end of Madison-st. Bridge. It would be difficult to conceive of better facilities for rapid and cheap communication with any part of the city than are here realized. Parties desiring property for speculation or occupation, should not fail to attend this sale. Title perfect—a printed abstract furnished with each lot. Terms of sale—10 per cent cash at time of sale, 15 per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A free train of cars will start from the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. bridge, on Tuesday, August 19, at 2 o'clock, returning after the sale. The Mammoth Tent, used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,

Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing 65 acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the north, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington City, and the Potomac River. It can be laid off advantageously in building lots, or for a cemetery or national park, and possesses some of the finest views in the District. The passage of the P street cars renders it accessible, and brings it in close contiguity to P street directly, present the most improving part of Washington. The property has on it a large mansion, containing 18 rooms, all modern improvements and conveniences; grounds well laid out, with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and having smoke-house, ice-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c., makes it in every respect a first-class residence. There is a large merchant-mill, in good order, with the best and most improved machinery, and a capacity of 100 barrels flour per day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, 55 Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUILDINGS AT AUCTION

Nos. 1125—27—29 and 31 Prairie-av.,

On THURSDAY, 10 A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES. The above buildings will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, to be moved off the lot by Saturday, Aug. 16.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

On THURSDAY, August 14, at 9½ o'clock.

Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianofortes, Horses, Buggies, &c.,

On SATURDAY, August 16, at 9½ o'clock.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE

OF

Household Furniture.

A VERY LARGE SALE OF

Second-Hand Furniture from Several First-Class Dwellings.

Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-Top Tables, Bookcases, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, 75 Extension Tables, 50 Saloon Tables, 100 Cane Chairs, 15 crates W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Yellow Ware, 2 Parlor Organs, 2 Cabinet Sewing Machines, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Hardware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Extra Fine Open and Top Buggies, Extra Fine Single and Double Harness.

On Saturday, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock, prompt.